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# ***JPRS Report***

## **Africa (Sub-Saharan)**

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# Africa (Sub-Saharan)

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**Cabgoc To Finance Various Development Programs for Cabinda**  
34420033c Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Cabinda—An assistance agreement for the development program for the province of Cabinda was signed here yesterday by Angolan officials and the directors of Cabgoc Chevron.

The minister of state for the production sector, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem "Loy," Political Bureau member and program coordinator; Jorge Barros Tchimpuaty, Cabinda provincial commissioner; and Desiderio Costa, deputy minister for petroleum, attended the ceremony on behalf of Angola, while Cabgoc was represented by John Sillcox, president of the company; Bob Armstrong, vice president; and Wade Clark, director of finance. Domingos Lima Viegas, director of the legal department of the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum for the People's Republic of Angola, and W. Lewis, general manager of Cabgoc Chevron, initialed the text of the 11-article agreement in which the company commits itself to defray the cost of social development projects that will directly benefit Cabinda Province.

Contrary to previous practice, when projects were centralized at the national level, local communities are now responsible for all aspects, which puts more responsibility on local residents.

The document signed yesterday covers seven projects that are already underway: rehabilitation of roads in Cabinda, the planning of a television station, water mains in Cabinda and Landa, a water supply system, repairs at the Cabinda airport, the electric power network serving Cabinda and Landa, and improvements at the Cabinda hospital.

The budget for these projects totals approximately \$15 million. If, when the work is finished, it is found that the sum actually spent was less than expected, Cabgoc will negotiate an agreement with the minister of petroleum to determine which supplementary projects will be carried out in order to spend the entire sum. Any costs that might be incurred in the supplementary projects in excess of the above figure will be borne by the Angolan petroleum ministry.

12830

**Lebanese Residents Urged To Remain Law  
Abiding**  
34000135 Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English  
15 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The president of the World Lebanese Cultural Union of Liberia, Mr. Abbas A. Fawaz, has called on Lebanese Nationals in Liberia to remain law abiding and to support the government in its efforts to revive the nation's economy.

The call came in the wake of the deportation of a Lebanese National for smuggling.

In an executive committee release, the World Lebanese Cultural Union, condemned all unscrupulous and collusive business practices by any businessman in the country, and went on to denounce the unwholesome business practices of some traders who had in recent times "defrauded government of legitimate taxes."

The statement went on to quote Mr Fawaz as saying that the Union "stood firm" by the call of the government for fiscal discipline, and urged Lebanese businessmen and women to exhibit a high degree of honesty and fair play in their transactions.

In a weekend tour of Lebanese community in Bong, Nimba and Grand Bassa Counties, Mr Fawaz spoke to the communities which in turn "reaffirmed" their confidence in the present leadership of the Union and assured him that they would remain law abiding and supportive of government's effort to revive the Liberian economy.

/12913

## Country To Receive Various Foreign Loans

**Japanese To Loan 35 Million**  
34000087 Blantyre *THIS IS MALAWI* in English  
8 Aug 87 p 22

[Text] Malawi is to receive a soft loan of nearly K35 million (2.2 billion yen) and a grant of K7.5 million (500 million yen) from Japan to co-finance a supplement to her third structural adjustment programme. Notes for the aid were signed and exchanged in Lilongwe on 2 July.

The minister of finance, Mr Louis Chimango signed on behalf of the Malawi Government and the Japanese Ambassador to Malawi Mr Takashi Sengoku, who is based in Nairobi Kenya, signed on behalf of his government.

A press release issued at the Lilongwe ceremony by the Ministry of Finance in Lilongwe said the funds would be provided through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan and would finance imports from specified countries.

Speaking of the ceremony, the finance minister, Mr Louis Chimango thanked the Japanese Government for the financial assistance and for its continued support for Malawi's development in various fields.

Mr Chimango said Malawi greatly valued the aid because the country continued to make adjustments and to redress major bottlenecks in her economy in order to resume a reasonable rate of growth.

One of the bottlenecks, he pointed out, was the scarcity of foreign exchange required for the importation of agricultural, industrial and other inputs.

"Your government, along with other donors, has assisted in the third structure adjustment programme and has even gone further to extend extra funds to supplement this programme," he noted.

What is very pleasing is that Japanese aid to Malawi has been coming steadily since the late 70's," he added.

He noted that such aid had been directed towards the crucial sectors of agriculture, communications, trade and industry.

The minister also thanked the Japanese Government for the technically qualified young men and women Malawi has received over the years to work in various technical fields under the Japanese Overseas cooperation Volunteers (JOVC) programme.

In his speech the Japanese Ambassador cited a number of areas his country was assisting Malawi in her development efforts. He also expressed the hope that the cooperation between the two countries would be further strengthened.

The terms of the loan of nearly K36 million are signed for at 1.25 percent per annum interest rate for a 30-year repayment period including a 10-year grace period, according to Japanese Government officials.

**German Grants Total 16.5 Million**  
34000087 Blantyre *THIS IS MALAWI* in English  
8 Aug 87 p 22

[Text] Malawi is to receive three grants totalling K16.5 million (13.5 million Deutschemark) from West Germany for her international road haulage project, the development of Luchenze township in Thyolo and investment and Development Bank (INDEBANK).

The signing ceremony for the grants took place on 1 July at the Treasury where the minister of finance, Mr Louis Chimango signed on behalf of the Malawi Government and the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr Theodora Van Rossum signed on behalf of her government.

A press release issued by the Treasury at the ceremony said that under the three agreements the West German Government acting through the German Loans corporation (KFW), will provide a grant of approximately K6.7 million (5.5 million Deutschemarks) for purchasing about 26 German manufactured road tractors, spare parts and tyres under the International Road Haulage Project.

The second grant of nearly K6.1 million (5 million Deutschemarks), also to come through KFW, will be provided for the development of Luchenza under the Secondary Centres Development Project.

The third agreement empowers the German Finance Company for Investments in Developing Countries (DEG) to increase its financial contribution to INDEBANK by granting it a convertible loan with equity features of K3.6 million.

To this end the West German Government will make available 3 million Deutschemarks to INDEBANK, the press release stated.

**Japanese Road Maintenance Equipment**  
34000087 Blantyre *THIS IS MALAWI* in English  
8 Aug 87 p 13

[Text] Malawi recently received various types of road maintenance equipment purchased with a grant of K7.5 million (500 million Yen) from Japan.

The equipment was formally received on behalf of the Malawi Government by the Minister of Finance, Mr Louis Chimango at a ceremony held on 2 July at the Ministry of works headquarters in Lilongwe.

It was handed over by the new Japanese Ambassador to Malawi, Mr Takashi Sengoku.

The road maintenance equipment was purchased in Japan under the fourth phase of the Japanese grant for the improvement of roads in Malawi, a press release issued by the Finance Ministry stated at the time.

The equipment comprises 12 motor graders, 12 front end wheel loaders, 29 dropside trucks, 10 water bowsers, 25 tipper trucks and 19 two ton pick-up vans.

Samples of the equipment were displayed at the ceremony and were viewed by the minister of finance and the Japanese ambassador before being formally presented to the Malawi Government.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Chimango thanked the Japanese Government for the assistance and continued support Japan was giving Malawi in various fields of development.

He assured the ambassador that the equipment would be put to good use and would help Malawi in maintaining her roads and improving her ability to execute her development programme.

He cited the three previous phases of the road maintenance project, the terminal building navigational aids and electrical installations at the Kamuzu International Airport, materials for the gravity-fed water scheme and the purchase of fertiliser and agrochemicals as some of the areas in which Japan has assisted Malawi over the years.

Mr Chimango thanked the Japanese Government for what he described as "excellent work" done by Japanese volunteers in various sectors of the country's development. "We trust that the Japanese Government will continue with assistance covering, programmes, projects, and personnel," he added.

In his speech the Japanese ambassador, Mr T. Sengoku said that Japan's assistance to Malawi's road maintenance project had now totalled K27 million (1.8 billion yen). "I sincerely hope that this road maintenance equipment will be useful in the creation and maintenance of a vital road net work for Malawi" he added.

Mr Sengoku also praised Malawi's self-sufficiency in food and expressed happiness at the way Malawians welcomed Japanese volunteers working in the country.

/12232

### **Power Project Awards Contracts Worth K33**

34000086b Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English  
7 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] The Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM) has awarded three contracts totalling K33 million to three British firms for designing, supplying, constructing and commissioning of power lines, it was learnt in Blantyre this week.

A spokesman of the Commission said in an interview that the scope of the work was for the design, supply construction and commissioning of 114km of 132kV Steel Towel transmission line from Nkula Falls Hydro Electric Power Station to Nchalo including terminal and complete switchgear and transformers at Nchalo.

The second contract, the spokesman said, was 132kV substation extension and transformers at Lilongwe and 132kV switchgear at Salima for upgrading the Salima-Lilongwe line to 132kV operation while the third contract is awarded to Messrs Kennedy and Donkin of United Kingdom who are the consulting engineers for the project.

The spokesman said on the course of the job, the transmission line would reinforce supply of electricity to SUCOMA and surrounding areas up to Nsanje. It will also reinforce supply of electricity to Blantyre area. He added.

The spokesman further explained that the line would also form part of the transmission network which would be necessary for the future hydro electric power station to be constructed at Kapichira Falls on Shire River in Chikwawa District.

The reinforcement work on the Salima-Lilongwe, would provide better load transfer to meet the Lilongwe load growth in the short term.

The project is being financed by a grant from the British Government and a loan from Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

Messrs Balfour Beatty Power Construction limited will construct the transmission line and Messrs Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering Limited will be responsible for associated substations while Messrs Kennedy and Donkin of United Kingdom are the consulting engineers.

/12232

### **Tobacco Sales Hit Record High**

34000086a Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English  
10-16 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Malawi has experienced a record year this year for the tobacco industry, with sales value nearing K280 million, a spokesman of the tobacco control commission said in Lilongwe yesterday.

Releasing the 1987 tobacco sales figures, the spokesman said when the selling season closed this 30 September, a total of just over 72.5 million kilogrammes of tobacco had been sold.

He said this figure comprised 24.5 million kg Flue-cured tobacco, 36.8 million kg Burley tobacco, 9.8 million kg Northern Division dark-fired tobacco, 0.5 million kg of

Southern Division fire-cured tobacco and nearly 1.0 million kg of Sun/Air-cured leaf. The quality of most of the tobacco ranged from good to very good, he added.

This production was 9 million kg larger than the 1986 crop, representing an increase of 14 percent, the spokesman said, adding that Flue-cured increased by 3.4 million kg—equivalent to an increase of 16 percent.

Burley increased by 6.6 million, equivalent to an increase of 22 percent, representing an overall increase in the private estate crops of some 10 million kg or 20 percent. On the other hand, the total weight of Admarc tobaccos sold this year had gone down by just over 1 million kg, representing a 9 percent decrease.

But the spokesman said in monetary terms, 1987 can be described as a record year for the tobacco industry of Malawi, with sales value very close to K280 million.

"This was nearly K100 million more than last year's sales value, representing an increase of 56 percent. Of this nearly K243 million was raised from the sale of Flue-cured and Burley, which was K91 million more than the sales value for 1986, representing an increase of 60 percent," he added.

The spokesman further said Admarc tobaccos accounted for nearly K36 million, which was K9 million more than the sales value for 1986, representing a 32 percent increase.

He said with the exception of Northern Division dark-fired tobacco, the final average price for each type of tobacco was the highest ever. Flue-cured and Burley had an average of 396.97 and 396.33 tambala per kilogramme respectively.

The spokesman said taking into account fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Malawi Kwacha, the picture which emerges suggests that tobacco growers made a small profit this year.

However, owing to poor rains, growers produced 10 million kilogrammes less than the 82.5 kilogrammes demanded by the trade in 1970.

He said 1988, the trade requires a total crop of 87.5 million kilogrammes. "With good weather, it should be possible for growers to achieve this target both in terms of quantity and quality," he added.

The spokesman went on: "In order to do so, however, it will be essential for growers to plant with the first rains and to allow the recommended cultural practices with a view to increasing yields per unit land.

"Growers will also have to minimise post harvest losses through proper curing and careful handling of the crop and they will to pay close attention to grading and presentation," the spokesman emphasised.

#### **'Improve Service'**

The government has embarked on training programmes to strengthen skills and capabilities of civil servants for efficient and effective performance of the civil service.

The Under Secretary in the Ministry of Labour told a closing session of a 6 week induction course for 29 labour assistants at Mpemba Staff Training College in Blantyre.

He told the participants that the effectiveness of the course would depend on their performance in the field.

/12232

**Post-Machel Period Termed Transitional**  
34420028a *Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese*  
24 Oct 87 pp 51 R-52 R

[Article by Antonio Pacheco and J. Henriques Coimbra:  
"Zero Hour for the Post-Machel Era"]

[Text] If Samora Machel left us under conditions which were hardly less than mysterious, his legacy to his "inevitable successor," Joaquim Chissano, leaves no one in any doubt.

The figures are in fact frightening. Since 1976, the country has been in a situation of uncontrollable civil war, which, linked with the drought, and later the floods which have been devastating the country since 1982, have completely disorganized all of the economic mechanisms. Then there is the corruption, the effects of excessive bureaucracy, the shortage of cadres and even the condemnation by Amnesty International, which taken together literally paint a Third-World image.

At the end of 1984, more than 3 million Mozambicans (a quarter of the population) were threatened with starvation. Today Mozambique is one of the five poorest countries in the world, with a foreign debt which has grown to \$5 billion. Meanwhile, various lots of emergency aid have reached Maputo, coordinated in particular by Christian organizations in the West.

And it is precisely toward the West (and the IMF) that Mozambique is turning increasingly, following, moreover, what had been happening in the final period of Samora Machel's reign, the hopes placed in the choice of scientific socialism in the dawning era of independence having long since been lost.

### Contradictory Images

At the present time, Maputo is full of posters which say that "Machel lives in each one of us," in honor of the first anniversary of the death of the man who led the second-largest Portuguese colony to independence, and who had its fate in his hands for 11 years. And who put his stamp on it in fact, by means of a kind of charisma which hardly has any parallel, moreover, anywhere in the diverse spaces of Africa.

The situation, however, continues. There is still no real "post-Machel era," and Mozambique continues to have the battle against the RENAMO rebels and the tremendous effort to rescue a ramshackle economy from total bankruptcy as its key tasks.

But there can be no talk of excessive pessimism. When Machel died, Pretoria believed that the country would feel it keenly and would sink into major power struggles.

This did not happen. The transition occurred in an atmosphere of unanimity, and Joaquim Chissano was acclaimed by the members of the Central Committee,

although not until two "stabilizing" addresses had been delivered—by Mario Machungo (on the prospects for the economic future of the country) and by a defense minister, Alberto Chipande (from the military point of view).

However, it is a secret to no one that the death of Machel occurred at a time of extreme weakness in the country, above all domestically, and in connection with the government sector. In the preceding years, the Mozambican president had acquired notable international prestige and had become one of the obligatory interlocutors in the entire southern African peace process. This was an image developed abroad, carefully mounted by a team of diplomats and noteworthy advisers, but on the other hand, it masked domestic fragility—that of Machel and the regime, in institutional terms.

Opinions voiced in Lisbon at the time of the disaster of which Machel was the victim (it will be recalled that two ministers and a number of high-ranking officials in the administration and the People's Assembly were in Portugal then) led to the conclusion that the consternation was great, but that it was accompanied by a great sense of relief. Finally, there was a clear path open toward institutional normalcy.

In fact, throughout the 11 years of his government, neither Machel nor the FRELIMO succeeded in making their relations with the real country the colonizers left behind in 1974-75 objectively clear. Not only large sectors of the public, but also the newest administrative cadres were critical of the centralized and personalized way in which the president exercised power. National leaders and enterprise administrators were frequently embarrassed by the unexpected statements made by Machel or by some of the "historic" leaders of the party, challenging points of a purely technical nature or effecting dismissals which were hard to explain in the light of any acceptable logic.

### Mistakes and Weaknesses

In the civilian sector, there then occurred an effort to reestablish contact with tradition. Following the Fourth FRELIMO Congress, there was a discreet attempt to legitimize the broad powers of the president through the recovery of values which had been intentionally ignored earlier. To achieve this, the entire propaganda machine had recourse to fantastic genealogical links between Machel and the ranking nobles in Gaza. This did not serve to strengthen the popularity of the president, but the FRELIMO seemed to have achieved at least some temporary alliances with the leading Afro-colonial families who had dominated the administrative apparatus prior to independence. Establishment of the position of Mario da Graca Machungo, currently the prime minister, is the best example of what happened.

In the Armed Forces, on the other hand, many accounts also remained to be settled, and the outcome, all things considered, involved the current president. Joaquim Chissano, moreover, came in the end to represent the product of a collegial system or regime, characterized by actions which reveal considerable weakness. Sometimes he extends a hand to South Africa, while on other occasions he blames it for the Mbuzini disaster of which Machel was the victim. Now with reference to the churches, he accepts them as they are, then again criticizing the actions of some of them publicly, above all when they speak of solutions to the internal conflict in the country. This is a precarious regime, although it is clear that it might last for some years yet.

The designation of Chissano created expectations among the people, however, and it is thought in some diplomatic circles that all of this makes some practical sense. With a sympathetic image of the regime, although its origins may lie in some errors and it may have been nurtured with extreme caution while Machel was still in power, the new president might succeed in the future in consolidating his leadership, relying for the purpose on major aid coming from outside. Above all in this difficult stage in which Mozambique is seeking to survive above all, a goal requiring the stability which can be achieved with the Economic Recovery Plan (PRE). And the United States and the European Community will have a word to say here.

### Imminent Changes?

Domestically as well, it is not possible to expect that there will be much greater likelihood of being able to respond to the aspirations of the people. In the middle of last year, a survey carried out by religious teams in the rural sector yielded the conclusion that the great issue is hunger, and in the end, the war. And for those who were asked for responses, it was not only the attacks on defenseless settlements, but also the violent mobilization of young people and the abuses committed rather frequently by the special forces and the militia, as well as the favoritism and privilege observed in the distribution of emergency aid.

On the other hand, letters from readers published in TEMPO in Maputo indicate that the people have doubts about the immediate effects of the implementation of the PRE. Is the plan designed to benefit the people or to favor the grafters and those who have funds in local currency?

A major international operation is under way, however. The Soviet Union is illuminating the future path of Mozambique to an ever lesser extent. This path is being pursued with substantial aid from Washington and some European capitals, instead. And Minister of Foreign Relations Pascoal Mucumbi has also been involved in this operation, both at the Commonwealth conference

and that immediately following in Madrid. (It will be noted that Spain is the only country with which Mozambique has a favorable trade balance.)

And then in Sao Tome and Principe, where it has been announced that there will be elections to choose the leaders of the country, there are concrete indications that Maputo may announce similar intentions. The United States is said to have been given "guarantees" along these lines already, and the new American embassy in Mozambique will certainly be watching all the changes closely.

5157

### Remarks by RSA's Malan Seen as Threatening 34420026c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 87 p 8

[Commentary by Carlos Cardoso: "Two Considerations"]

[Text] (AIM)—Several things in the statements made by General Magnus Malan as he inaugurated the new Louis Trichardt Air Base on Wednesday catch our attention. But one of them is of particular importance.

Malan said that "the fact is that the (Mozambican) Government's ability to govern is now limited virtually to Maputo."

Those words immediately bring two considerations to mind.

The first is this: a year ago, the entire international disinformation campaign originating in South Africa and preceding President Samora's death was based on one idea, and that was "the imminent collapse of the Mozambican Government." The entire campaign revolved around that. The false or semifactual news reports circulating in Europe said that Mozambican authorities were in control of just a few towns. (Now Malan is saying that they control only Maputo.) The scale of that campaign was such that news media and citizens in Maputo received countless telephone calls from people in European capitals wanting to know what was really happening. Malan is again harping on the same string. This is an important point.

The second consideration is this: the 1986 campaign demonstrated Pretoria's skillfulness in launching campaigns of that kind. This is a genuine fact. The Western media are now somewhat better enlightened concerning Mozambique, but Pretoria still has many skills (and accomplices) in that area.

Three [as published] things definitely worry the promoters of destabilization in Mozambique: the fact that Mozambique is winning more external support and the fact that the armed bandits have not succeeded in cutting

Gaza Province off from Maputo despite the serious destabilization and death toll they have been causing since April in Gaza, Inhambane, and parts of Maputo Province.

A more offensive tone in statements by South African rulers and by Magnus Malan in particular is usually accompanied by a real escalation of aggression.

The recent sabotaging of the Maputo-Komatipoort rail line and the inauguration of the Louis Trichardt Air Base are two specific examples, among others, of that escalation.

In other words, the tone of the statements reflects intentions in the field. And it helps to prepare white public opinion in the RSA for new military incursions into neighboring countries.

By again talking about the Mozambican Government's "inability" to govern, Malan is trying to gain support abroad for the idea that it is useless to support Mozambique and win foreign acceptance of an escalation against Mozambique.

11798

#### **Bulgarian Donation of Cash, Typewriters to FRELIMO**

34420026a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
17 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] A donation consisting of 100,000 contos in cash and 100 typewriters for the FRELIMO Party will soon arrive in our country from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Yesterday in Maputo, that socialist country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Georgi Bergov, made formal delivery of the donation, which is from the Bulgarian Communist Party, to the Central Committee secretary for organization, Eduardo Arao. In expressing thanks for the gesture, that party leader said that preparations for the Fifth FRELIMO Party Congress were underway and that a redoubling of effort was therefore necessary. He said: "That importance and these instruments will strengthen our capability." The photograph [not included] has reference to the event in question.

11798

#### **Contact Being Established With Brazilian Foreign Service School**

34420024b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
23 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Relations between the Higher Institute of Foreign Relations in our country and the Rio Branco Institute of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations may develop

to the level of scientific and pedagogical cooperation. This will be the outcome of a recent trip made by the director of the Mozambican institution to that South American country.

In fact, Joao Juliao Cuambe visited Brazil from 6 to 11 October last, at the invitation of the Rio Branco Institute. He had talks in that country not only with the host institution, but with the Department of International Relations at the University of Brasilia, as well.

According to a press communique issued by the Brazilian embassy and confirmed by the MNE, the purpose of the visit was to exchange experience and information with the authorities and institutions visited, with a view to identifying possible areas of cooperation.

5157

#### **Transfer of Brazilian Technology Sought**

34420024c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
22 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Mozambique is interested in obtaining the transfer of Brazilian technology, Mozambican Minister of Culture Luis Bernardo Honwana told the ANGOP yesterday.

This minister, who has paid an official visit to Brazil, gave as the reasons for this interest the existence of geographic and climatic similarities between the two countries and the fact that they have the Portuguese language in common.

Honwana said that agriculture, transportation and mining exploitation, involving coal in particular, are the sectors in which the cooperative relations between Mozambique and Brazil might develop most quickly.

Within the framework of technical cooperation, he emphasized that Brazil could provide our country with various services in connection with training, research and the drafting of projects.

On the other hand, the Mozambican minister of culture stated in Rio de Janeiro that as long as apartheid exists in South Africa, the prospects for peace in Mozambique and all of southern Africa are very poor.

Honwana charged that South Africa has not implemented the Nkomati Accord signed in March of 1984.

"In addition to supporting terrorism, Pretoria has threatened the neighboring Front Line nations with retaliation if economic sanctions are applied against the regime there," he added.

The Mozambican leader went to Brazil to prepare for the approaching mixed session which the two countries are planning to hold in Maputo in January of 1988. During

his stay, he visited Brasilia, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Salvador, where he met with government leaders, businessmen and prominent Brazilian personalities.

According to local press reports, Luis Bernardo Honwana indicated interest in purchasing a million books in Brazil, including Brazilian and world literary classics, with financing from international agencies, for distribution to 10 libraries in Mozambique.

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**Defense Minister Presides at FAM Cadet Graduation**  
34420024a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
21 Oct 87 p 8

[Text] Hundreds of people living in the city of Nampula attended the commissioning of new officers in the Armed Forces of Mozambique/FPLM last Saturday. This ceremony marked the completion of the seventh training course by this class of cadets after 2 years at the Nampula Military School. Army Gen Alberto Chipande, minister of national defense, accompanied by other FAM officers and members of the provincial government, presided at the ceremony.

Early in the morning, residents in the provincial capital of Nampula gathered in front of the military school, where traditional musical instruments were played and the Armed Forces of Mozambique band performed prior to the beginning of the ceremony, thus indicating the importance of the event which was to begin shortly.

When the doors to the school were opened, hundreds of people entered and found places in organized fashion from which they could watch the ceremony.

In response to a trumpeted command which could be heard almost a kilometer away, the cadets and band members proceeded to their places on the military parade platform. The uniforms of the Armed Forces of Mozambique and the clothing worn by the people gave the premises a colorful and festive atmosphere.

At about 9:30 am, the minister of national defense and the delegation accompanying him arrived at the premises where the central ceremony marking the completion of the studies of the seventh cadets' class and commissioning new officers for the Armed Forces of Mozambique was to take place. Following a rendition of the national anthem by the military band, the general reviewed the cadets who were to be promoted, moments later, to the rank of officer candidate or sergeant.

There was a ripple throughout the crowd when the cadets, marching to the cadence provided by the military band, paraded at a quickstep, and ended with a salute to the high-ranking officers and representatives of the party and the government seated on the dais.

### Floral Tribute

Following this performance, which the audience followed with great interest, the service order promoting the cadets was read. In fact, this part of the ceremony took on special importance, since the people of the city of Nampula, representing the Mozambican nation, wanted to see their sons graduated, so as to be prepared from this moment on to join in the honorable mission of defending the fatherland, under attack from the regime in Pretoria through the armed bandits.

Army Gen Alberto Chipande pinned the officer-candidates' insignia on the new officers. The director of cadre training at the Ministry of National Defense, Lieut Gen Joaquim Munhepe, in turn, presented the new sergeants with their commissions.

The new officers then recited in unison the oath of fidelity to the FRELIMO Party and its commander in chief. They pledged themselves to dedicate their knowledge and energy to the defense of the constitution of the RPM and the Mozambican people.

Then dozens of young men entered the premises to present bunches of flowers to the new officers and to the officials on the dais in a gesture symbolizing the baptism of those completing the seventh training course as "lions of the forest."

The messages from the Nampula Military School Office and the new officers, which were then read, stressed that the FAM/FPLM are ready to defeat the actions of the armed bandits in any part of our national territory. Moreover, this readiness had already been demonstrated by the cadets during their course of study, because as the message of the school director said, they had already participated in battles to physically eliminate the bandits and in the destruction of the camps of these evildoers, as well as the distribution of various products to the peasants.

In his address, the minister of national defense, Army Gen Alberto Chipande, said that the task of the new officers was to continue the heroic traditions of bravery and combativity of the FPLM in loyal fashion by participating actively in liquidating the bandits in the pay of the regime in Pretoria and in development activities, in accordance with the Economic Recovery Program.

Speaking to the party, government and people of Nampula, Chipande said that the link between the Army and the people must be developed in constant actions designed to achieve new successes giving dignity to the age-old heroism of our people.

The support of the brotherly armies in the creation of the Armed Forces of Mozambique, which is the guarantee of the defense of our territorial integrity and national sovereignty, was also praised.

### Our Eternal Support

Following the commissioning ceremony, the general, again accompanied by high-ranking officials in the Ministry of National Defense and representatives of the Nampula government, attended some cultural performances. Their presentation was one aspect of the support offered by the people of Nampula for the mission of the FAM in combating the agents of imperialism unceasingly.

During the afternoon, the new officers, sergeants and guests enjoyed the reception given by the minister of defense at the local Railroad Club.

On Sunday, the new officers gave combat demonstrations, simulating artillery fire, parachute jumping and infantry combat, among other military tactics. These demonstrations were attended by representatives of the media who had come to Nampula.

The new FAM officers were able to demonstrate the knowledge they had assimilated in their 2 years of training, the use of which will now be directed at the enemies of the Mozambican revolution.

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### International Loans Allocated To Rehabilitate Energy Sector

34420024d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
17 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] The PETROMOC and Mozambican Electricity enterprises and the Bank of Mozambique signed domestic loan contracts in Maputo yesterday pertaining to the use of financing in the amount of \$20 million (8 billion meticals) made available to our country by the Agency for International Development (AID), a World Bank body. This sum will be used for a technical aid and rehabilitation program for the energy sector. The government of Norway has allocated \$5 million for the strengthening of some of the components of this same program.

This project, the execution of which will cover a period of about 5 years, beginning this month, is designed to improve the maintenance conditions for electrical systems and the distribution of oil by-products, to rehabilitate enterprise infrastructures and to improve transportation conditions.

Making resources available for contracting for technical aid designed to strengthen the administrative capacity, financial planning and the operation of energy-enterprise systems, as well as the completion of various basic studies for the purpose of short- and medium-range planning are also included in the overall program goals.

In addition to PETROMOC and Mozambican Electricity, the National Hydrocarbons Enterprise under the Ministry of Mineral Resources, the Forestry Guidance Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Energy at the Ministry of Industry and Power will also benefit from sums made available through this loan.

Ensuring that the quality of services provided by the enterprises in the energy sector is improved in the short and medium range—this is the objective sought in implementing this undertaking.

The granting of the loan of \$20 million by the AID to the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for the execution of this program was arranged within the framework of a development-credit agreement signed by both parties last June.

On that same occasion, the project agreements between the AID and PETROMOC and Mozambican Electricity were also initialed, thereby establishing the goals of the program as well as the respective financing conditions.

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### Soviets To Contribute to Beira Foundry Rehabilitation

34420030a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
20 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The Beira Foundry in the provincial capital of Sofala will benefit from the expansion of its premises, thanks to a project which will culminate in the modernization of the plant in the coming years. Among other innovations, a high-temperature furnace for the casting of steel is planned.

This project will be carried out with technical support and financing by the Soviet Union, and is designed to provide this local metallurgical facility with the equipment it needs to be able to measure up satisfactorily to the current stage of development at the enterprises and factories located in the provinces in the central and northern parts of the country, where it is the only establishment of its kind.

This production unit, one of the components in the Metalotecnica group, is very important to industry in these two regions, and its activities will be oriented toward the production of cast steel and bronze parts for a wide variety of industrial purposes, axles for maritime engines, pulleys for mills, panels for domestic and institutional kitchens and components for the sugar industry.

The work of expanding the Beira Foundry, according to statements made to reporters from our office in the city of Beira by Joaquim Rogerio, the head of that unit, and Reis Wacha, party cell secretary for the Metalotecnica group, is a part of the complex of projects planned to improve and modernize the productive units in the

Metalotecnica complex, which is undertaking the modernization of the plants under its jurisdiction so that they will be "equal to the projects to be developed in this decade."

Our source mentioned, however, the fact that this production unit is currently faced with a shortage of some raw materials, principally cast-iron ingots, cokable coal, clay and fire brick.

Where the coal in question is concerned, Lusalite of Mozambique, one of the leading customers of the Beira Foundry, recently imported 60 tons from Zimbabwe, which will be used in the production of parts and other basic requirements for the plant located in the Dondo district.

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**Swiss Government To Finance Import of Goods**  
34420036c *Maputo NOTICIAS* in Portuguese  
29 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The Swiss government has given Mozambique funds in the amount of 10.1 million Swiss francs (about 2,730,000 contos) to be used for the import of equipment and various goods within the framework of the Economic Recovery Program. This sum, concerning which an agreement was signed in Maputo last Tuesday by Mozambican Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso and Swiss Director of Cooperation Fritz R. Staechelien, is a part of a package of 27 million Swiss francs (about 5,371,000 contos) which the government of that European country has made available to the RPM for the relaunching our economy.

The first 16.9 million francs were made available to our country by the Swiss government in the middle of this year, through the Agency for International Development (AID), a World Bank body specializing in aid to developing countries. This sum as well was allocated to support Mozambique in its economic recovery.

The Bank of Mozambique has been entrusted with the handling of the exchange procedures for the last 10.1 million Swiss francs approved Tuesday, and the government of Mozambique is to define the main sectors which will benefit from this gift.

This sum is of a special nature in that it was donated directly to our country, a government source in Mozambique informed *NOTICIAS*.

Speaking extemporaneously just moments after the signing of the formal agreement, Minister Jacinto Veloso gave assurance that this sum will be used for the main economic programs designed to improve living conditions for our people.

Fritz R. Staechelien, the Swiss director of cooperation, for his part, reiterated his country's desire to continue to aid Mozambique. He emphasized that "This gift will contribute to the effort which will be put forth to get your economy moving again."

It will be noted that Switzerland has financed major Mozambican developments and cadre-training projects, particularly in the health, education and water sectors, among others.

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**Port Rehabilitation in Cooperation With Netherlands**

34420022a *Maputo DOMINGO* in Portuguese  
13 Sep 87 pp 8-9

[Article by Naital Donaldo]

[Text] Removing mud or other inert material from the sea only to dump that material back into the sea seems absurd. For hours, days, and years at a stretch, it means the cost of fuel, charges for equipment on land and at the worksites, and sundry administrative expenses—in short, an investment in hard cash that runs into real money.

What can help us draw aside the screen which secretly conceals the mystery of that apparently useless activity? An enlightened mind reaches one conclusion: contact the Mozambican Dredging Enterprise (EMODRAGA), an agency of the Ministry of Transport and Communications which has already started rescuing the approach channels to the nation's ports from the regressive effects of shifting channels and scouring along the coastal and inland "highways" under Mozambican jurisdiction.

And that entire effort is aimed at imparting a dynamic of developmental growth not only to our own country's maritime trade but also to that of the SADCC states enclaved in the southern heart of Africa.

The field of transport and communications is replete with elucidative examples of areas of knowledge that were once the possession of a privileged social system. In Mozambique, it is common to come across the job profile of an individual whose occupation can easily be traced back to our colonial past—this is the case with masons, caulkers, and mechanics. But when it comes to other levels of labor emerging from the winning of national independence—especially in the field of shipping, where national cadres are not only replacing the officials of the past but also joining the staff that is required internationally for ensuring the industry's gradual self-sufficiency and consequent adaptation to Mozambique's geoeconomic position, the job descriptions are very general, meaning, in other words, vague.

There is a logical reason for that attitude when one considers that it was more urgent and easier to fill the gaps in health, education, banking, and other key sectors than to select minds for the national merchant marine, for example, since the latter was complex and was still in an embryonic stage.

It is not surprising, then, that new expressions and high-sounding technical descriptions should stimulate the reader to sharpen the stiletto of his knowledge and tear away the shades of ignorance regarding nautical struggles as they are gradually and daily brought to everyone's attention.

### Fleet and Cadres of So-So Quality

That premise becomes more solid when one considers that any commercial, recreational, or military vessel heading for any national port must use previously designated "highways" (channels).

It is the responsibility of the Mozambican Dredging Enterprise (EMODRAGA) to maintain approach channels, mooring basins, anchorages, and berthing docks, deepen and widen ports and mooring basins, and use the dredged material for earth fill, construction, ship scaling, and other purposes.

That state-owned enterprise, now in the process of being established, is the result of a reorganization of Dredging Services, which was an integral part of the Directorate of Marine Services [DSM]. It should be noted that in the old days, the current Navigation, Hydrography, and Buoyage Service was also superintended by a director of the DSM, generally a Portuguese Navy officer on detached service. In the specific case of dredging, the ports of Maputo, Beira, and Quelimane all had their own dredging units.

"In 1975, the fleet was in terrible condition. Most of it was obsolete, and the rest had been sunk," says engineer Rassul Khan, general manager of EMODRAGA. Our weekly publication confirmed the aged condition of the enterprise's units in both Maputo and Beira.

In the years that followed, there was little or no progress for the reasons described above. It was urgent to undertake steps to ensure gradual and progressive investment, and those steps took shape with Dutch cooperation. Beginning in 1983, that European kingdom granted human and material support aimed at reorganizing the sector, and special attention was paid to the replacement of equipment.

"It also needs to be remembered that there were no skilled national cadres, since the Mozambicans making up the crews of the vessels involved in dredging did not have the know-how to continue operations in a completely satisfactory manner," Rassul Khan explained.

As can easily be imagined, once their mission was completed, Portuguese Navy officers were not required to continue working in the dredging service unless other contractual obligations bound them to it. The so-called "lesser personnel," which made up the majority and consisted of the illiterate Mozambican crew, were restricted to their subordinate role—their only prospect for a working career until the end of their lives.

Engineer Rassul Khan said: "That is why a local training program has been started, and depending on their level and ranking, trainees are sent abroad—chiefly to Holland—for further training."

### "God Made the World, but..."

Our interlocutor digressed to provide a detailed explanation of why that kingdom on the Old Continent was chosen. He referred to man's heroic role in the persistent struggle against nature, pointing out that the Dutch had wrested a great deal of their arable soil for agriculture and pastureland from the sea by draining marshes and building dikes and polders (freely translated, "land reclaimed from the sea").

For that matter, it is well known that the Dutch take pride in the saying: "God made the world, but the Dutch made Holland."

In 1983, cooperation between EMODRAGA and Holland (through the Breejenbou firm) centered on a range of activities covering the Mozambican enterprise's management, reorganization, and production. That contract lasted 3 years, and a new contract running until 1990 took effect last January. Besides the above-mentioned activities, the new contract also calls for technical assistance, a fund for equipment maintenance, and increasingly firm Dutch participation in the day-to-day running of EMODRAGA.

A very extensive quantity of equipment has been provided with Dutch assistance under both contracts, especially since January. That assistance ranges from the hydrographic launch Tiky-II to the Chire, which is a tugboat for barges, and the personnel launch that can carry 30 people. The two barges now in service in the port of Beira are unique in that they were taken there on one of the only two special ships to be designed by the shipyards to date: the Happy Mammouth and the Docky Express. A feature of those mother ships is that they submerge their bows when preparing to unload the vessel they are carrying from its cradle. Incidentally, Holland is participating in many national projects, particularly the Beira Corridor.

### Dredging To Improve Access

"From this we can size up the importance of that enterprise, since the flow of shipping in our ports and, consequently, better service for the SADCC countries and the hinterland states in general depend on the

efficiency of its dredging work," Rassul Khan emphasized. In this phase, EMODRAGA is concentrating chiefly on maintenance, since the capacity exists for that work.

But the thorny problem of a backlog of dredging work remains, the reason being that the dredging equipment was totally out of operation for a considerable length of time. This means that it will be necessary to remove large quantities of material—more than three times the amount involved in regular maintenance work.

Those statements can be corroborated simply by reference to the port of Maputo, where a tremendous amount of dredging work is now underway. In a normal situation, 500,000 cubic meters of material need to be removed from the approach channels, the mooring basin, and the berths. About 2 million cubic meters need to be removed from the Polana Canal alone, and that, obviously, will require more time, meaning that the port of Maputo will be deprived of dredging work for an indefinite period. The dredge Rovuma, belonging to EMODRAGA, and a grab dredge are operating in the port of Maputo.

In Beira in 1985 and 1986, dredging work made it possible to remove 2.3 million cubic meters of material, while about 150,000 cubic meters of sand were also provided as fill for Pier 11 (containers), and 130,000 cubic meters of sand were set aside for various purposes. But 700,000 cubic meters will have to be dredged annually to stabilize the depth.

### Rehabilitation and Future Plans

EMODRAGA has two dredges: the Rovuma and the Quelimane. The former is a self-propelling diesel-powered suction dredge with a hold capacity of 1,500 cubic meters. Its total rated capacity is 3,200 horsepower. In 1984 and 1985, it was completely overhauled and rehabilitated with assistance from the Dutch firm of Breejenbout, with financing being provided by that kingdom. To improve the accuracy of its work, the dredge carries various kinds of electronic equipment, specifically a positioning system, a computer, a simulator, probes, and radio receivers.

The Quelimane (formerly the Comandante Hertz) is also a self-propelled suction dredge with a hold capacity of 600 cubic meters. It carries somewhat complex equipment that is operated basically by hydraulic systems and electronic controls. It is diesel powered and has a rated capacity of 1,900 horsepower. It is an old dredge—over 27 years old—and is scheduled to be replaced in the near future. NAVINTER (International Shipping Enterprise) is in charge of checking the possibility of acquiring a technically more viable unit on the international market.

"Besides those two dredges, we also have two grab dredges, which consist of excavators mounted on pontoons. They were acquired in 1983 with Dutch financing. One is in Maputo, and the other is in Beira," said the general manager of EMODRAGA.

Discussing the future of his enterprise, that official said that the intention is to establish a solid and efficient organization equipped with suitable means of production for the primary purpose of solving the nation's dredging problems.

Rassul Khan emphasized: "Once we get our channels down to the planned depths, we will be able to think about expanding beyond our frontiers and participating in work that may be requested of us."

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### Imported Spare Parts To Rehabilitate Vehicle Fleet

34420025b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
21 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The director of the Automobile Distributing Company (CODAUTO) in Nampula, Luis Paulino Uqueio, said some days ago that this enterprise is financially self-sufficient, and was in a position to carry out successfully the tasks which fell to it within the framework of the Economic Recovery Program.

The optimism of this businessman resulted from the fact that his unit had just received spare parts worth about 63,000 contos for the repair and technical upgrading of the Renault, Leyland and Land Rover vehicles for which it is the agency in Nampula, and for the entire northern region of the country.

Prior to the import of this shipment of spare parts, the basic difficulty encountered by the CODAUTO in Nampula was the lack of parts with which to fill a whole range of requests from its customers for items without which their vehicles could not operate.

Because of this situation, the enterprise director said, the CODAUTO repair yard became ever more crowded with vehicles which could not be repaired. Among other things, this affected the execution of some provincial programs of strategic importance, such as those involving the distribution of farm products.

"However, even in that difficult period, our enterprise never had recourse to bank financing to pay wages or for operation," since the mechanics and all the other workers at the enterprise did everything to avoid this, Luis Paulino Uqueio explained. He added that the workers at have already benefited from two 50-percent wage increases as a result of the two officially decreed phases.

During the period when the enterprise was experiencing difficulty in getting parts, there were 51 vehicles awaiting repair in the CODAUTO courtyard, since work only began when the parts arrived a short time ago. Of these vehicles, 36 are Land Rovers, 13 are Renaults, and only two are Leylands.

According to Luis Uqueio, the enterprise has planned to undertake the "systematic repair of the vehicles involved in the Farm Marketing Program, basically those used to take cotton and cashews to market," in addition to the repair of the 51 vehicles.

He further said that apart from meeting the needs of the customers in the province of Nampula, the CODAUTO operates on a regional level, serving customers in Niassa and Cabo Delgado, to which end a regional mechanics' team has been organized.

### Skilled Manpower

Prior to the implementation of the measures included in the Economic Recovery Program, the CODAUTO had 113 workers distributed among the various departments.

Since the beginning of this year, in view of the need to rationalize manpower, 17 workers were placed on indefinite suspension and some were sent to fulfill their Compulsory Military Service. This left the enterprise with 96 employees, 51 of them workers and 45 employed in the administration. However, despite the rationalization of the labor force, director Luis Uqueio complains of a "lack of skilled manpower." This difficulty, added to the lack of tools and safety equipment for the workers and the constant interruptions in the electrical supply, have created a "bottleneck" which is hindering the CODAUTO plans for Nampula. Everyone in the enterprise, from the directors to the office boys, is working to eliminate the problems.

The other "Achilles' heel" of the CODAUTO in Nampula has to do with its debtors, mainly state bodies which do not honor their obligations by paying for the services rendered by this body.

"We are making every effort to collect all of the money owed the enterprise, but sometimes the debtors do not respond to our efforts in satisfactory fashion," Luis Uqueio said. However, he did not reveal the amount owed to his enterprise, nor did he name the debtor bodies. He would only reiterate that the major debtors owing the CODAUTO are state bodies.

### Water Project Benefits Lumane River Area Residents

34420030b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
27 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] More than 5,000 families under the jurisdiction of the Chicumbane Administrative Station, in the upper zone of the city of Xai-Xai, are currently working on an area estimated at about 2,500 hectares along the banks of the Lumane River. They are mainly engaged in the cultivation of rice, corn and truck-garden crops. On the other hand, there is in the zone a workshop for the production of tools needed by the peasants in their farm activities.

This is a project designed with the overall development of the banks of the Lumane River in view. Some material and financial support is being provided by the NOVIB, a nongovernmental Dutch organization.

Domingos Nuvunga, the district farm director in Xai-Xai, told our reporters that before the project began in 1984, farming was impractical here because, he explained, the waters habitually rose by as much as a meter and a half.

"Since this project began, and following the completion of its first phase, which involved installation of the main collection pipe for drawing off this water, and the division of the land into the fields where more than 5,000 families are working, some positive results have begun to be seen in terms of the use of the entire zone, which was previously marshy," Domingos Nuvunga said.

He expressed the view that at the rate the project work is developing and with the enthusiasm of the people for working the land, together with the technical support being provided them by the Provincial Farm Office, there is every reason to believe that within a few months, acute hunger will cease to be a problem in that part of the province of Gaza.

In addition, as a result of the effort and dedication of the peasants living along the banks of the Lumane, many markets in the Chicumbane zone and in the provincial capital of Gaza are now plentifully supplied with greens, which are being sold at accessible prices.

Currently, in order to allow the better utilization of the river banks, a project is under way to widen the trench which will lead the waters to the mouth of the Lumane River. This will be followed by the installation of air pumps along the length of the main collector, the district farm director in Xai-Xai said.

### Production Tools

In addition, there is at the Chicumbane Administrative Station a workshop engaged in making production equipment, including watering cans, ditch-clearing tools, air pumps, carts, feeding troughs and rakes, among other implements designed to support the peasants in farm production.

This workshop, which employs a total of 38 persons, including metalworkers and tinsmiths, has not succeeded in meeting the needs of the peasants for production tools because of the high level of demand, Domingos Nuvunga explained.

He added that in order to alleviate this shortage, the unit has now established nine centers in some district seats, with trained workers.

At the present time, the workshop has material enough for a year's work, "but we are working below capacity so that these supplies will not run out too soon, since there is no prospect for the import of more in the near future."

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### Land, Housing Allocations To Benefit Nampula Families

34420025a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
21 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] Members of the Nampula City Party Committee and the Provincial Physical Planning Department are currently preparing to begin the location and demarcation of housing lots in eight suburban neighborhoods, with a view to providing lodging for the approximately 7,000 persons displaced by the war who have come into this provincial capital in recent months. They have come from the various districts in Nampula and Zambezia which have been victimized by the activities of the armed bandits, NOTICIAS learned from sources connected with this work.

These sources explained that preliminary sketches providing for about 2,195 lots, to provide housing space for that number of families, have already been drafted by Physical Planning. The basic work at present involves marking out on the land the specifications in the sketches. The technical aspects of this work are being carried out by representatives of the Provincial Physical Planning Department. In addition to participating directly in the work of marking out the lots, they are training officials in the neighborhoods involved so that they will be able to continue the process, even when these technicians are not present.

"The idea of developing special residential neighborhoods for the displaced persons developed in order to allow the domestic and international support allocated to them to be channeled to them without major difficulties," a source said.

As a result of this process, new population settlements will be created in Nampula, thus increasing the area covered by that city.

"The basic criterion for the location of these new neighborhoods for the displaced persons is the availability of fertile land for agricultural use, so that within a short period of time these citizens will be able to pursue a normal life, without needing donations," this source added. However, the urgency of making working tools and seeds available to the displaced persons, so that they can really begin to work once installed on their new lots, was emphasized.

However, "There is a water problem in some of the areas where these neighborhoods are located, since the terrain there only retains water during the rainy season, and dries out in the dry season. Therefore, in order to satisfy the water needs of these settlements, it will be necessary in some cases to take into immediate account the need to drill wells. This would involve the use of equipment such as motor pumps and storage tanks, as well as the installation of fountains. The cost, in such a case, could only be covered with the aid of the international community," this source said. He recalled moreover that there has been no complete geophysical study to establish how many neighborhoods would need water holes and how many would just need wells. The source explained that the difference between water holes and wells is that the latter are shallower, thus requiring less work and a smaller investment.

In any case, it is urgent that these questions be considered in planning the new population settlements, since the mere fact that an area lacks water would suffice to lead displaced persons to move on again to zones where drinking water is available.

Another pertinent problem mentioned by our source is the need to guarantee security in the new neighborhoods, because the majority of them are located far from the city center, and if adequate security is not provided, "We will see new population migrations, which would render all of the work being done so intensively now useless."

The bodies involved in this work of settling the displaced persons in the city of Nampula told NOTICIAS that they are not involved in the types of construction materials being used, but are merely supporting the displaced persons in their search for local materials for the building of their homes. However, the lots reserved for each family are large enough for the building of any kind of housing, since according to the measurements supplied to this newspaper, they measure 15 by 25 meters and 20 by 25 meters and are separated by streets designed to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

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**Refugees Still Returning to Manica From Zimbabwe**  
34420025c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
22 Oct 87 p 3

[Article by Jean Bernardino]

[Text] The war imposed on our country by the racist regime in South Africa, which makes use of the armed bandits in this constant aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique, is currently affecting thousands of individuals, whose lives have become a daily tragedy. In the province of Manica, where there are at present 389,018 persons displaced by the war, thousands of children are suffering the most awful consequences, including serious malnutrition, illnesses and psychological trauma, all requiring emergency aid.

In the province of Manica, where the number of persons displaced by the war and returning from Zimbabwe now totals 389,018, many individuals who were forced to live with the armed bandits are presenting themselves en masse at the administrative offices and district headquarters. According to sources in the city of Chimoio to whom the representative of NOTICIAS talked, this is the result of the successive defeats inflicted by the FAM/FPLM on the bandits in the various parts of that region.

The interim director of the Department of Natural Calamities in Manica, Pedro Joao de Deus, emphasized in recent statements to this journal that "The massive influx of people coming back from the enemy zones is the result of the operations our forces have been carrying out, destroying various of the criminals' camps and liberating the people held in captivity by the armed bandits."

"I must say that, living with the reality, we have been following the development of the situation and we know that the people who are still, unhappily, being held captive by the bandits are making every effort to escape from the camps in order to present themselves to the government bodies," this official emphasized.

Joao de Deus spoke of the fact that among the displaced persons there are thousands of children in dubious health because of malnutrition, the lack of basic health care and psychological trauma.

Subsequently, our source gave a brief description of the difficult situation currently being experienced by the displaced persons in the reception centers, despite the various donations and the support received from the international community, thanks to which it has been possible to meet the need for food, clothing, blankets and medicines in part. In this connection, he said that due to the seriousness of this situation, it can be expected "that

the war is close to ending. It is for this reason that there is an intensification of the massacres, the bloody actions which are dooming the criminal regimes like that of South Africa to defeat."

**Support for Displaced Persons**

There are at present 14 reception centers in the province of Manica for persons displaced by the war and returning from neighboring Zimbabwe. The donations received from humanitarian organizations in various parts of the world in response to the appeal issued by our country are being channeled there, within the framework of the Emergency Program.

At these centers, according to the Department of Natural Calamities official, concrete work to support the victims of the war is being done. It ranges from supplying foodstuffs, outer clothing and medicines to providing production tools and seeds and distributing land (at these locations, although it is temporary) for farm production, with a view to improving the current situation of these thousands of persons.

The Department of Natural Calamities has been carrying out joint operations with the Red Cross of Mozambique (CVM), coordinating activities based on the seriousness of the situation in each of the districts most gravely affected, such as to make available the resources needed to provide emergency aid to the individuals affected.

According to what we were told, these bodies, working with the party and government structures in the province, are currently undertaking the task of identifying locations for the building of new reception centers, not only for the displaced persons returning from the camps of the armed bandits, but also for the repatriated citizens, so that on arrival they will be assured a place with the basic amenities in which to settle, on land suited to farming and with drinking water nearby.

The district of Macossa recently received about 60 tons of various products, including clothing, hoes, machetes, plates, glasses and other items for the more than 5,000 displaced persons living there. Already by August, our source said, this district had received 100 cases of vegetable oil, 290 sacks of corn, 22 bundles of dried fish, beans and other foodstuffs, similar to what has been happening in various parts of this and other provinces where there are centers of this sort.

On the other hand, in connection with the orphans and the children of the individuals displaced by the war, work is being done with a view to assuring their schooling through the establishment of schools or centers at the reception points.

In fact, the settlement of the repatriated citizens and the displaced persons in hamlets in the districts of the province of Manica will guarantee that the Ministry of Education bodies can plan the resources needed so that these children will have teachers and schools and can study.

### **Inadequate Vehicle Fleet**

The fleet of vehicles which the Department of Natural Calamities has at present has proven quite inadequate for meeting the real need for the transport of goods from the port of Beira to the city of Chimoio, and from there to the districts where the reception centers are located.

This department, according to estimates drafted by its officials, urgently needs four trucks with a capacity of 25 tons each to make the trips from the port to that city, because "The 13 trucks we have, which have limited capacity, make heavy work of it trying to transport goods to the nine districts this province has, in each of which there are thousands of persons displaced by the war in a rather critical situation."

In answer to a question about whether the use of railroad transport might not alleviate the situation, Joao de Deus explained that when it comes to emergency aid, trains cannot provide prompt distribution of goods to the displaced persons. And also, it would still be necessary to use vehicles to carry goods from the stations to the warehouses.

"We also have a shortage of sewing machines in Macossa and Machazi, as well as thread, needles and other ordinary items indispensable to the people. There is also the problem of the lack of pots and pans," the interim director of the Department for the Prevention of and Combating Natural Calamities in the province of Manica told us in conclusion.

### **Worrisome Figures**

Out of a total of 32,524 children examined during the first half of this year within the framework of the children's nutritional survey program, 5,374 were found to be deficient in physical and mental growth as a result of starvation and the war in the province of Manica.

The children most seriously affected were found in the districts in which there are reception centers for the persons displaced by the war, to which the human and material resources for implementing various programs of medical-health aid and nutritional rehabilitation are being channeled.

Inadequate growth was found in 16 percent of all the children examined in the course of the nutritional survey, a figure regarded as alarming, according to a source with which we talked, taking into account the fact that it has not yet been possible to cover the children in all localities in the nutritional survey.

Other activities were carried out within the framework of this program, prominent among them being the consciousness-raising work among the people to increase their knowledge of the range of nutritional substances and their preparation. In this connection, Ministry of Health cadres in the province put on 150 cooking demonstrations in that province during the first half of 1987.

During the same period, 215 chemical water analyses were completed. Some of the districts covered by the study sent in 173 samples. According to sources in that part of the country with whom we talked, the lack of any analysis of the water consumed by the people, particularly in the rural zones, has caused serious health problems within the community.

Although it was not specified which districts sent in the samples, we learned that they were collected in the settlements and the reception centers for the displaced persons and the citizens repatriated from neighboring Zimbabwe, which are the localities where the problem of a shortage of drinking water for consumption by the settlers is most keenly felt.

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### **Plight of Displaced Persons in Maputo Described**

34420022b Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese  
4 Oct 87 pp 10-11

[Article by Albano Naroromele]

[Text] Some people talk about an inelegant contrast, others swear that there is a thatched hut on every corner, and still others sum up the situation by describing it as a genuine inundation of the city. All of them are talking about the day-to-day situation of displaced persons in the capital and about the current and future consequences of the fact that the migratory movement in general—caused by war or famine—is converging on the urban centers.

What the director of communal neighborhoods in the City of Maputo, Domingos Matola, means by "displaced persons" is this: "peasants who were not able to live in their villages because of the lack of security due to the hostile situation and therefore moved to the cities."

Following the pattern elsewhere in the country, those citizens who come to the capital are scattered throughout the city's 98 neighborhoods. In almost every urban center, displaced persons are distinguished from older residents by the priority they place on building houses or by the total fragility of the shacks they use for shelter.

The leaders of the communal neighborhoods, who do not provide any figures because the situation has not yet been checked out, feel that the greatest influx of displaced persons into the City of Maputo began in mid-1984, just after "Operation Production."

Another feature distinguishing displaced persons in Maputo is related to that date. In other words, although many of them did in fact settle in the capital 3 years ago, all of them are distrustful and laconic in conversations with strangers because they have not gotten over their fear of people.

Distrust and fear are made worse, incidentally, by the fact that in the places where those Mozambicans—uprooted from their homes and farms by the scourge of armed banditry and hunger—are starting their lives over from scratch, there are generally only women. The men—the husbands—whose ambitions are not limited to the tranquillity of the hut and family security, go off to work in South Africa.

"That's the way life is, sir," we were told by one of the displaced persons who had taken up residence behind the Ministry of Agriculture. "Life is really very strange, because it is always worthwhile to live and pretend that life is not a tragedy."

#### Different Origins, Same Tragedy

A small collection of thatched huts is taking shape next to the Vulcano industrial park and on the right-hand side of Angola Avenue (as one travels from Alto Mae to the airport). One woman who lives in that neighborhood is Teresa Chiure, 30. She is married and has three children.

She is a displaced person from Massingue in Magude. She and her husband have now been in Maputo for 3 years, so they live in a permanent cane house with three bedrooms and a living room. With the passage of time, Teresa Chiure has had to take in other relatives or acquaintances from Massingue, with the result that 15 people now live in her house. There would be 16 except that her husband has emigrated.

"I don't know anything about my relatives and acquaintances who are not here; I don't know if they are alive," Teresa told us. "I, my husband, and my children fled as soon as the bandits began killing a lot of people in our area."

In their disorganized flight, they took nothing with them. "We left everything. The only thing we managed to bring was the mortar."

In that same little neighborhood touching on Vulcano's factories lives a 14-year-old girl named Helena Magaia. She has been in Maputo for 2 years.

"I would like to live in my house in Moamba," Helena declares. "But we fled from there because of the war. My girlfriends from there also came here to Maputo, but that is not enough. I miss [not legible]."

Also from Moamba, from the Fundisse area to be exact, is Lurdes Antonio Malu, 24, married and the mother of two. She has been in Maputo since November of last

year, but she left her home before that. Before settling in the capital, she lived in a number of villages near Fundissa, always fleeing the armed bandits.

Lurdes Malu said: "There where we lived, we had everything: farms, straw mats, chickens, furniture, pots, and a mortar. The only thing we didn't have was livestock. We didn't bring anything with us. Only I and my two children fled. I don't know where my parents are now."

Lurdes Malu lives with 10 people in a temporary hut with only one room. Her tragedy is more complicated: when she fled from the last village she had taken refuge in before coming to Maputo, her husband had already emigrated to South Africa.

For a while, she got along as best she could in the capital—with no house and nobody to build her one. But finally her father-in-law, who was also fleeing the war, joined her at the beginning of this year. It was he who built the hut for her.

Meanwhile, her husband came back from the South African mines for a vacation in the capital. While here, he married a second woman, a recent refugee, and brought her to live in the first wife's hut. At the time, the first wife already had six "permanent" guests living with her.

Sometimes, but very rarely, peasants abandon their land after receiving authorization from the Local Motivation Group. But the fact that one has authorization—which, for that matter, is merely a formality, since people would leave the village anyway—does not mean that one has time to take any possessions as one leaves.

That is proven by the story of Ester Magaia, 30, married and the mother of four, who also lives in the small neighborhood of displaced persons in the Vulcano district.

"We intended to do things calmly so that we could bring something with us," she says. "But the war was too much. We fled by ourselves and left everything. We had a four-room masonry house with beds, blankets, luggage—almost everything—because my husband had always worked in South Africa."

#### Everyday Life of Displaced Persons

All the displaced persons contacted by us in the small collection of huts were peasants. What they know best in life is how to cultivate the land and make it produce food and wealth.

In the City of Maputo, there is not enough cultivable land for all those peasants. But they have to live, and without waiting for domestic or foreign humanitarian assistance, displaced people in the capital manage to survive by engaging in small business and robbery.

Lurdes Malu, for example, who had never sold coal in her life, has to do it in Maputo because in addition to herself and her two children, she has to think of her responsibility as the head of a household with seven other inhabitants whose employment is uncertain.

At the home of Teresa Chiure, another citizen in the same situation, only 4 of the 15 people living together in the same hut work, although it is difficult to find out exactly what they do. The other source of income for many displaced families is the husband, who in most cases has emigrated to South Africa. Sporadically, those men send something—very little—for people to live on.

It is possible that the tragic everyday life of displaced people in the capital would be more distressing or even unbearable if they waited for miracles. Citizen Teresa Chiure, who has lived in the city for 3 years, has still not managed to get registered with the New Supply System. She told our reporters that her fate is probably the same as that of all the other displaced people living in the City of Maputo. Whatever is said about supplies can also be said about health, education, and other areas.

"We have never received any help, at least not since I've been here," she said, adding that she has been fighting a tough battle to obtain food and clothing.

Meanwhile, there is a now a general and alarming complaint in the capital that holdups and robberies in the city, which are tending to increase nowadays, may be the work of the displaced persons, whose number is also increasing with every day that passes.

But regardless of how many difficulties there are for the displaced persons, they do not complain about the city's older residents or the basic structures: "There are good relations between us and the 'householders.' If there weren't, we would still be having problems today with places to build our huts and problems with pots, dishes, mortars, and even straw mats," Ester Magaia told us.

### When the War Ends

The indispensable question that we felt we should ask the women in the little Vulcano neighborhood was this: "Do you intend to go home—back to your village—when the war ends?"

Nearly all of those we spoke to adroitly dodged the question by saying that "that is up to my husband." Teresa Chiure gave us a different answer that was mature and firm. And to be frank, this section was inspired by that woman's words.

"Yes, and my husband knows it," she said hesitantly, but then she added in an outburst of feeling: "I escaped death, and the rest has already ceased to exist as far as I am concerned."

Summing up the rest of what she said, those last words mean that she is no longer thinking of returning to the countryside even after the war ends and the famine is over. The city gives her an illusion of eternal security. As far as she is concerned, the issue is not "how to face life in the city" but "it is possible to stay alive in the city."

The worst of it is, however, that Teresa Chiure is not the only displaced person to think that way. What this means is that Maputo must prepare for an imminent population explosion because "displaced persons are inundating the city" and have no intention of leaving, to quote the director of communal neighborhoods in the City of Maputo, Domingos Matola.

According to him, the motivation groups in the capital's 98 neighborhoods no longer have any place to house the families of displaced persons or even citizens with the proper authorization for building their own homes.

Calculations by that member of the city government indicate that to ensure healthy stability in Maputo, there should a maximum of 800 [as published] people living in the city proper and its suburbs, compared to the over 1 million residents now living there.

Among the other problems, Domingos Matola is thinking, naturally, of the capital's poor ability to respond in the areas of education, health, and supplies to the galloping increase in the number of inhabitants.

And since, in parallel with all that, the City of Maputo's architectural esthetics are beginning to be violated by the existence of huts on every corner, it is no longer enough to speak of an "inelegant contrast," as one observer euphemistically put it.

"My neighborhoods are getting to be ugly" is how the director of communal neighborhoods expressed it. "They are suffering from chronic ailments: robberies, constant assaults, and more besides. That is because the attention being paid to dealing with the difficulties is minute and the possibilities for solving the problems are insignificant: we are at war, and our main task is to defend ourselves: to invest our greatest effort in the war."

That is why there is no question of coordinating or controlling construction for displaced persons in the city. The confusion would be even worse if the motivation groups, out of a concern for the prospects for future construction and urban planning in this city, tried to base their care of displaced persons on paperwork.

"Should we evict people?" Domingos Matola asked himself. "Evict them where? The priority right now is to transform the 98 neighborhoods into a wall against the enemy. To make each citizen a man on patrol. We must assign a task to each citizen, displaced or not, in terms of specific reality."

**Urbanization Director Warns: There Will Be Problems**

Displaced persons arrive and contact the motivation group in one of Maputo's neighborhoods. That organization, with no advice from above or anything of the kind, directs the new arrivals to a particular area of the city and authorizes them to build their shacks there.

Basically—basically—those who want to build are the people, and in wartime, a population's lack of interest in bureaucratic red tape in connection with construction anywhere turns into resentment of that worship of paperwork.

In the face of all the feverish haste to find a roof for thousands of people displaced by war, famine, and other agents of the migratory movement in general, the best the city's leaders can do is give one piece of advice: "We tell them not to build conventional houses because they were not authorized to do so. Besides, it will be harder to tear down a masonry house than a thatched hut when the city needs to grow further in the future."

But as our reporters were able to observe, people do not heed that advice. They just build. In fact, several conventional buildings are under construction in the little community in the Vulcano industrial zone.

"So there are going to be problems in the future," warns the director of construction and urban planning for the City of Maputo, Mateus Mabote. "The buildings that are going up over there conflict with town planning because they are not subject to any control."

Mateus Mabote acknowledges, however, that at the moment, there is no way to prevent the erection of basic and even more permanent structures, with the result that construction is being authorized everywhere [as published].

That member of the city government explains: "From our standpoint, there are neither displaced persons nor undisplaced persons. The problem for us is that growth has outstripped our ability to designate settlement sites that are compatible with our plans for urban development and growth."

As far as the Directorate of Construction and Urban Planning of the City of Maputo is concerned, being outstripped means an inability to exercise control and chronic problems in finding cadres who are experts on the subject. And as we were told by another member of the city government with reference to this specific area, there is also the fact that "since we have given no signs of our existence as such, it is as though we did not exist."

"But I repeat," said Mateus Mabote, "that I doubt very much whether we could exercise any control at the moment even if the conditions for doing so existed."

**Manhica Sees Influx of 28,000 Displaced Persons**  
34420036b Maputo *NOTICIAS* in Portuguese  
29 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] More than 28,000 persons forced out of their places of origin by the actions of the armed bandits are being accommodated in seven localities in the district of Manhica, in the province of Maputo.

These figures were obtained in the course of the Second Assembly of the Red Cross of Mozambique District Commission, which concluded in that part of the country a few days ago.

The activities being pursued by this humanitarian body in its efforts to minimize the effects of the drought and other calamities and the plans for establishing organizational cadres were the main subjects on which the assembly focused.

During the assembly, films showing the activities of the Red Cross were screened and raffles were organized for the purpose of obtaining funds.

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**Farmland Being Allocated to Displaced Families in Chokwe**  
34420030d Maputo *NOTICIAS* in Portuguese  
27 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The process of distributing 450 hectares of land to 1,689 displaced families living in the localities of Xilembene and Marrambajane is in progress in the district of Chokwe, in Gaza. Each family will have half a hectare for farm production, according to information provided to our reporters by the district farm director in Chokwe.

These families, which include about 20,000 persons, come from various localities in the districts of Chibuto and Guija, and it is expected that they will settle in Chiduachine, Chalucuane and Marrambajane.

According to Issufo Jamaldine, director of the Department for the Prevention and Combating of Natural Catastrophes, and a member of the Gaza Provincial Emergency Commission, the district of Chokwe has the largest number of displaced persons of any in the province, the total being estimated at more than 40,000 persons at present.

He said that a program to support the displaced persons now living at various points in the province, including the reception centers in Bilene, Mabalane, Combomune, Maqueze, Changanine, Macuacua and Chiducane, is now under way. Food, clothing and production tools are being distributed by the Emergency Commission through the DPCCN.

"Since last May, the migration of people totally bereft of possessions has spiralled dizzyingly in almost all of the districts of the province of Gaza because of the intensification of armed banditry in this region of the country, affecting the districts of Guija, Chibuto, Manjacaze, Mabalane, Massinguir and Chicualacuala in particular," Issufo Jamaldine said.

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**FRG Group Donation To Benefit 20,000**  
34420026b Maputo *NOTICIAS* in Portuguese  
17 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] By the end of this year, 20,000 people will have benefited from the distribution of various essential items as part of a support program for the education sector in Manica that is being sponsored by a West German nongovernmental organization called German Agrarian Action.

The donation includes cornmeal, beans, sugar, salt, cooking oil, blankets, and miscellaneous cloth for making clothing.

Maria Alice Daniel, who is one of those in charge of the program, recently told the media in Chimoio that this aid is intended for students and teachers at schools in Guro, Inhazonia, Chiuarairue, Jecua, Amatongas, and Nhamuauaia.

Also benefiting from this support activity by German Agrarian Action are the Chimoio Middle Agrarian Institute, the Primary Teacher Training School in Chimoio, the Teacher's Home in that provincial capital, and some of the people living in the vicinity of those schools and educational institutions.

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**AGRICOM Allocates Seed Corn to Gaza, Inhambane Provinces**  
34420030c Maputo *NOTICIAS* in Portuguese  
27 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The district office of the AGRICOM in Xai-Xai will market a total of 300 tons of corn for seed during this season. This quantity will go to aid the zones suffering from a shortage of this grain in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane.

The representative of the AGRICOM purchasing unit in Xai-Xai, Messias Ussivane, said that 58 tons of corn were marketed between May and September of this year in connection with this program. Our interlocutor added that the Xai-Xai district will be able to buy about 4,000 tons of this grain thanks to the incentives made available to it.

It should be noted that the program for providing seeds to the zones affected by the drought in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane covers not only the district of Xai-Xai, but the Bilene district as well, which is expected to purchase 200 tons of seed corn in a program coordinated by the provincial government of Gaza.

The Xai-Xai AGRICOM purchasing unit signed a contract with the management of the enterprise early this year calling for the purchase of 75 tons of sugar, 7 of soap and 50,000 batteries for use as farm-marketing incentives.

There are 32 participants in the corn-purchasing process. For this purpose, three posts were established, and there are plans for the establishment of yet another in the Xai-Xai valley zone.

The plan for sending seeds to Inhambane is included in the agreement which was signed by the provinces in the southern part of the country in July of 1984, providing for cooperation in the production and supply of seeds.

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**National Seed Enterprise Augmenting Production**  
34420036a Maputo *NOTICIAS* in Portuguese  
29 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The total production of the three units of the National Seed Enterprise (ENS), which are located in Namialo, Chimoio and Londe, in the provinces of Nampula, Manica and Gaza, respectively, is estimated at 7,000 tons for this farm season. This volume is described as meeting approximately 50 percent of the domestic seed demand, and represents the use of a total of 4,000 hectares to produce it. The enterprise received funds from the MONAP Program in the amount of \$2.5 million (about a million contos) for this season, according to information obtained by *NOTICIAS* from its director, Ulf Arvidsson.

The sum made available to the ENS by the MONAP for the next 2 years comes to \$6.8 million. It is to be distributed equitably and allocated to ensure investment in and technical aid to the units in Namialo, Chimoio and Londe, which began their activities during the 1980-81 farm season. The seeds which are grown in those locations are for corn, bean, sunflower and peanut crops. The peanut seeds are produced only in Namialo, while the Londe unit devotes itself basically to the production of rice seed.

Although the enterprise has received financial support from the MONAP since 1977, it is only beginning this year that cooperation has been established with the Swedish Seed Company (SVALOF), which has dispatched technicians to work in the management and technical aid sectors.

In addition to these units, the ENS has a farm in Umbeluzi, where 70 hectares have been devoted to the production of basic seeds. This production is channeled to the farms in Namialo, Chimoio and LIONDE for mass reproduction.

Moreover, in addition to these three units, small processing plants equipped with machinery for cleaning, processing, sizing and packaging the seeds produced there have been in operation for about 3 years. Also, preparations for the establishment of another plant of this sort in Maputo, which will be adjacent to premises for the storage of seeds, are well advanced.

According to Ulf Arvidsson, the director of the ENS, the seeds, after packaging, are delivered to the BOROR, the AGRICOM and the CAFUM, which are responsible for their distribution to the family, cooperative and state sectors. There are other producers who make purchases direct from the production units of the enterprise. As to the rice seed produced in LIONDE, it is transported to the province of Zambezia.

### Goals Established

This local seed production activity, which has been developing with each farm season, is a part of a plan for the gradual future reduction of the imports needed to meet the needs of the country's farm sector, according to Ulf Arvidsson.

Among the factors which must contribute to the achievement of this goal are increased seed production by the peasants in the family sector, with the technical support of the National Seed Enterprise, and the signing of contracts with state and private enterprises interested in participating in this program.

"Seed production requires considerable technology and much plant health care, in addition to a certain experience in the pursuit of this activity. Therefore it is improper [sic] to say that the quantitative and qualitative production of seeds is a precondition for the development of agriculture in the country," the director of the ENS emphasized.

With a view to the training of peasants in the basic techniques of seed production, a technician has already been hired, and beginning with the second half of 1988, he will direct specific courses to be offered in the country, in which ENS workers will participate.

Parallel with this, contracts have been signed with some farm enterprises, in accordance with which they will engage in the reproduction of seeds, with the ENS taking the responsibility for providing the necessary technical assistance and inspecting how the process is developing.

Currently, the Lonrho Mozambique Agroindustrial Company (LOMACO) is one of the enterprises which has signed a contract promising to channel all its seed production to the ENS.

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### Effect of Civil War on Nation's Children Detailed 34420026d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 87 p 3

[Article by Gloria Chonguissa]

[Text] (AIM)—Besides its harmful effect on the country's entire population, the war in our country that is being caused by armed bandits in the service of apartheid has a very serious special feature as far as children are concerned.

According to a source at the National Social Action Directorate of the Ministry of Health, it is estimated that 84,000 children died in Mozambique last year as a result of the war.

She points out that there was a significant increase in the number of children dying during their first year of life.

In 1985, 200 out of every group of 1,000 children died before their first birthday. She adds that during the same period, the death rate among children between 1 and 5 years of age was from 327 to 375 per 1,000.

If the Ministry of Health were operating under normal conditions, those deaths would have been prevented because most of the illnesses causing them require very simple treatment. But at the moment, it is impossible to provide that treatment because a large number of health stations and health centers have been destroyed or looted by the armed bandits.

Children living in the war zones are unprotected, have no clothing, and do not go to school. They carry in themselves the marks of violence and death.

Many have seen their relatives and friends tortured to death: they are children apprehensive of anything human.

Within that group are children who are very vulnerable to disease because they have lost or been separated from their relatives, who would normally be responsible for their material, psychological, and social well-being.

### Orphans Number 200,000

On the basis of a census taken recently in Zambezia Province, which is the most war-torn province in the country, it has been concluded that one-third of the children there are orphans and that out of a total of 660,000 children throughout the country who have lost their homes because of the war, 200,000 are orphans.

In the face of that tragedy, the Ministry of Health, working through its Social Action Directorate, is making every effort to minimize the effects of the situation.

A source at that directorate reveals that 3,350 displaced children have already been placed with substitute families or their rightful families.

She deplored the fact that there are still 1,700 children living in orphanages and social centers.

According to our source, the environment in child centers and other institutions for housing children is not suitable for a child's overall development.

According to a study by the Ministry of Health, the process of urban growth and the difficult socioeconomic situation being experienced in the country are basic factors leading to the existence of children on the fringe of society.

The source revealed that there are currently about 1,000 children living on the fringe of society in Maputo and 200 in Beira.

The Social Action Directorate in Maputo interviewed 167 of those children to determine the situation of their relatives and find out how the children lived and survived. It was found that one-third of the children were no longer in contact with their relatives, lived in the street, and fed themselves by eating food taken from trash cans.

They also said that they lived in the street because they had nothing to eat at home, because they were punished, and because there were no jobs.

In an effort to address that last-named problem, the National Social Action Directorate is currently setting up two centers to provide work for the "street" children.

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**Minister in Exile Discusses Return, Constitutional Reform**

34420028b *Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese*  
24 Oct 87 p 24

[Text] "The political conditions necessary for my return to Sao Tome and Principe do not yet exist," the former prime minister of Sao Tome, Miguel Trovoada, told EXPRESSO, in connection with the political opening of Pinto da Costa's regime which has been announced.

The Central Committee of the MLSTP, the single party in Sao Tome, recently announced "the further democratization of the country" as the political goal of the regime, and said that the election of the president by means of universal and secret balloting, along with the reestablishment of the post of prime minister, will be instituted. It will be remembered that with the exile of Miguel Trovoada after his removal as prime minister, the responsibilities of that office were taken on by President Pinto da Costa himself.

**Privatization of Public Enterprises**

The Central Committee of the MLSTP also recognized the need to continue economic recovery through the "gradual withdrawal of the state from the management of public enterprises."

In the political sector, the party in power in Sao Tome has also admitted that it will consider the sponsorship of candidates for election to the National People's Assembly by "organizations of a known representative nature."

These decisions by the central organ of the MLSTP were the cause of some surprise, both domestically and abroad. A spokesman for the Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Sao Tome told EXPRESSO that President Pinto da Costa will hold a press conference to explain these decisions by the CC of the MLSTP.

Unofficial sources in Sao Tome commented on the statements made by Miguel Trovoada to the BBC to the effect that the proposed political opening announced by the government was "insufficient." He expressed doubt about the meaning and democratic scope of direct and universal suffrage if there were no alternative candidates to those proposed by the MLSTP.

**Constitutional Revision**

Miguel Trovoada told EXPRESSO that "Positive development of the regime would require a constitutional revision to guarantee the full exercise of citizens' rights and to put an end to the monolithic political nature of society in Sao Tome." In the opinion of the former prime minister of Sao Tome, the new constitution would have to endorse political pluralism and economic liberalism, with less state intervention in the economic sphere, as well as social justice.

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## POLITICAL

### Academic Examines Opposing Camps in Executive Branch

34000089a Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION*  
in English 22-28 Oct 87 pp 6, 7

[Text] Two camps seem to be developing within the corridors of power—the 'militarists,' dominated by characters such as P.W. Botha, and the 'reformists,' such as Chris Heunis. The tussle for power between these camps—with one favouring war, the other favouring limited dialogue—could determine the tactics of future struggle. [statement in boxed area]

Just over 2 years ago the SA Defence Force (SADF) rolled into action to smash unprecedented civil unrest.

The townships were at war.

Reports of armed guerrillas pinning down soldiers and police in armed combat appeared in almost every newspaper, and continue to appear.

Youths dug "tank traps" in untarred townships roads, barricaded entrances with burning cars and types, and hurled petrol bombs into Casspirs.

It will be difficult for anyone to deny that the country was faced with its deepest economic, political and social crisis—and the government's own admission came in the form of a state of emergency in mid-1985.

The captains of capital trekked to Lusaka, the African National Congress (ANC) headquarters, in search of clarity.

Parliamentarians and Afrikaner academics, collectively labelled the Dakarites, also made a pilgrimage to consult the ANC.

The quest for a solution has never been greater. More than ever before, the government was faced with the prospect of finding answers on how to confront the crisis.

That there are differing visions within government on how to deal with the crisis is not difficult to see. There are, in fact, deep divisions within its ranks.

At least two camps can be identified in relation to their position on negotiations with extra-parliamentary opposition.

Wits University academic Mark Swilling, in a paper prepared for the magazine *WORK IN PROGRESS*, examined the issue in depth. Swilling sees the government divided on whether and when to negotiate. This division, according to him, is broadly identified in the two tendencies he defines as "militarist" (P.W. Botha, Adriaan Vlok and Magnus Malan) and "reformist" (Chris Heunis, Stoffel van der Merwe).

The latter group, Swilling argues, has been pushing hard for talks at various levels.

"As far as the state is concerned, Stoffel van der Merwe recently referred to the need for talk with the United Democratic Front (UDF), and other government representatives have put out feelers to the ANC," he writes.

These developments confirm what highly-placed sources have been saying off the record since the May general elections, he says.

These sources maintain that the state has painted itself into a corner—on the one hand they realise that the crisis around the state's legitimacy has become so serious that a new constitutional dispensation has become necessary to facilitate full representation for all in a "united South Africa."

"This was the cornerstone of the reformist side of the National Party's election manifesto," Swilling says.

"On the other hand, the military strategists around P.W. Botha have taken a hard line on the extra-parliamentary opposition and activated the National Security Management System (NSMS) with its several hundred Joint Management Committees (JMC).

"This complex system of militarised rule effectively eliminates all channels of negotiation with leaders and organisations enjoying the greatest legitimacy," Swilling points out.

Supporting his claim, he points to a JMC strategy report leaked to the press last year.

This instructs local officials not to negotiate with "revolutionary organisations."

That the state faces a dilemma is clear.

The inability of the NSC to attract even reactionary support and the complete failure of the special committee on black affairs (appointed as early as 1984) to come up with a workable solution underlines this dilemma, Swilling points out.

The militarists have dominated government strategising. But the reformists still live. Swilling sees the recent government attempts to talk to the UDF, ANC and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) and several local civics as representing the re-emergence of the reformist position that was effectively marginalised in April-May 1986.

According to Swilling, until April 1986 the political initiative within the state was in the hands of "an influential group of advanced reformers located largely in Heunis' Department of Constitutional Development and Planning but also to some extent in the Manpower, Foreign Affairs and Finance Departments."

"It was this group that pioneered key policy shifts, among them the inclusion of Africans in the regional service councils, the scrapping of pass laws, the dropping of mixed marriages and political interference laws as well as the discussion of regional federal options," Swilling says.

The 1985 cabinet reshuffle which saw the elimination of the old Department of Cooperation and Development under Piet Koornhof, had put Heunis' department in control of virtually every aspect of black life.

While these reforms were taking place, the Foreign Affairs Department was—according to Swilling—exploring the possibility of negotiations during the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) mission.

But the reformers were marginalised in 1986 and lost the initiative to the militarists.

Two key developments were responsible for this:

—The emergence of an open rift between what the militarists were doing and saying and what the reformers were calling for.

One example is the militarists' call for city states, continuing homeland independence and the continued detention of political detainees and prisoners, while the reformists spoke of undoing influx control and supporting negotiations between senior government officials and UDF leader in parts of the Eastern and Western Cape and in St Wendolins' near Pinetown.

—The collapse of the EPG initiative after South Africa attacked the Frontline states.

this must be seen in the context of P.W. Botha's demand that the ANC renounce violence, whereas the government's position during the EPG visit was that the ANC suspend violence.

The militarist rejection of the negotiation option is best reflecting their demand that the ANC renounce violence after there were indications that it might accept suspension of violence as a precondition for talks.

"When the EPG indicated that the ANC would accept the suspension of violence as a condition, P.W. Botha and his generals were struck with the sudden realisation that the chips were down and they had to make a choice," says Swilling.

"The choice they made activated what the security officials refer to as the 'Brazilian option.'"

This option is based on the belief that the country's "military-managed 20-year reform programme (1964-1986) is a model of how to restructure political institutions without capitulating."

The objectives of this option were clearly expressed in a speech Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok made in May last year when he spoke of the need to "bomb the enemy in its bases, reestablish law and order, bring government down to the people and redistribute resources from white areas to upgrade black areas."

What followed was the national state of emergency, mass detentions and the full-scale activation of the NSMS at local and regional level, according to Swilling.

"The security police and military promised the State Security Council that township protest, alternative structures and ANC support could be eliminated by applying a sufficient degree of force in a relatively short space of time," he says.

And this is the context in which Craig Williamson's reference in an interview to the South American stadium option—where hundreds of activists were detained or shot dead—must be viewed.

This wave of militarist activity was aimed directly at "restoring the state's position of strength" and regaining "the initiative which it had lost to the people."

Only after that, the militarists argued, could negotiations take place, Swilling adds.

"The decision to abandon the EPG and regain the initiative," Swilling says, "was taken largely by an inner power elite dominated by what Professor Willie Breytenbach calls for 'securicrats'—powerful security personnel who coordinate key state apparatuses.

"As Frederick van Zyl Slabbert said, they govern in an extra-parliamentary manner and use parliament to both legalise and legitimise their actions."

But the militarists' option failed, says Swilling.

"The survival of the legal and non-violent extra-parliamentary organisations and the redeclaration of the state of emergency were indications of the failure of the militarists' strategy," says Swilling.

"Informed sources in both the private and public sectors say it was precisely because General Johan Coetze pointed out this failure, that he was ousted."

"There is evidence to suggest that Coetze argued that the mounting cost of repression was unjustified given the low returns."

"A key reason why the 'Brazilian option' cannot work is its failure to attract monopoly capital support. It succeeded Brazil because the ideology of militarised reform was accepted by the national bourgeoisie, international capital and some co-opted elites in non-capitalist class."

It is in the wake of this failure of repression that the reformers began to reassert their position.

But Swilling argues that there is no certainty that the reformers will regain the initiative. "The conflict between them and the militarists remains intense," he says, citing the May election speeches as evidence of this.

"For those in the militarist camp (Botha, Malan and Vlok) the priorities of reform were first the reestablishment of law and order, then economic recovery, thirdly socio-economic upgrading of black townships and finally a constitutional solution to the problem of political rights.

"For the reformer (Heunis, Gerrit Viljoen and Sam de Beer) law and order can only be reestablished if the problem of political rights is resolved as the first priority," Swilling explains.

"These different solutions emanate from different diagnoses of the problem: Whereas militarists assume that 'communist agitators' and 'socio-economic grievances' underly township unrest, the reformer accept that the lack of political rights is the real cause," he says.

Clearly the militarists are far from achieving their objective. According to Swilling, evidence suggests that internally the trade union and political movements have not only survived one of the most brutal periods of repression in recent times, but they have also been able to consolidate organisational and political structures.

Externally, he points out, the ANC has clarified its position on a negotiated settlement.

"Obviously the muscle of the internal organisations will greatly strengthen the negotiating hand of the ANC. More importantly, what all the internal organisations and the ANC maintain is that a climate for negotiation can only be created if all political prisoners and detainees are released, all exiles are allowed to return to South African unconditionally, repressive laws are dismantled, all organisations are unbanned and the right to free association is guaranteed."

It remains to be seen how positions in the internal and external movements will change in response to changes in state strategy if reformers gain the initiative.

"What is certain," says Swilling, "is that the politics of negotiation is going to become the focus of political conflict in the future.

"How a 'climate for negotiation' will be created will crucially affect the way the current stalemate is resolved."

**Treurnicht Discusses Future Role of CP**  
34000089b Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL*  
in English 23 Oct 87 p 61

[Interview with Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht; date and place not given]

[Text] The recent disruption on the left may four the Conservative Party. CP leader Andries Treurnicht is optimistic about rightwing growth.

[Question] How do the developments left-of-centre affect the CP?

[Treurnicht: The NP's move to the left has caused confusion among leftwing parties, since the NP has, to a large extent, taken over their policies and strategies. And with growing uncertainty on the left, more people are looking to the right. As problems with the present dispensation increase, people fine the CP's suggestions more acceptable.

[Question] How would the CP do in a 1989 election?

[Treurnicht] If there were to be an election now, I believe we'd increase our seats by 50 percent. I do not want to predict figures for 1989, but we are increasingly gaining support. And events such as the violence at Ellis Park, and government's slack attitude on the Group Areas Act (GAA), continuously play into our hands.

Indications are that CP support in Cape Town and Natal is growing. In the Free State, where we had the highest percentage of votes without winning a seat, we need only a 10 percent increase in votes to win over the province.

[Question] Do you predict further schisms within the NP?

[Treurnicht] As Prime Minister B.J. Voster once said: "Jelly doesn't tear." But I do not believe Wynand Malan is the last to break off—he has many more soulmates within the NP. However, I am not optimistic about more defections within parliament from the NP to us.

[Question] Where does the CP draw boundaries for its partition policy?

[Treurnicht] The NP, many years ago, set a good example by not drawing boundaries too soon. It will not be politically clever to reveal too much too early about where a party is moving. You have to take things step by step.

Of course some boundaries are already set, such as the Transkei and other independent states, and the self-governed states—although those are still fluid.

Other areas which clearly belong to non-whites—including those created by the GAA—can be regarded as boundaries.

[Question] How do you plan to finance this policy of partition?

[Treurnicht] We will support the other groups to the best of our ability and help them to become autonomous. But we will not overtax our own people. We do not believe that such new states should start on the same level as our developed states. It is a healthy principle that people must crawl before they walk.

[Question] How would you ensure that mixed areas such as Hillbrow become "white" again?

[Treurnicht] First of all we'd apply the GAA and influx control. Then we'd start buying out property to ensure the area regains its original character. If it used to be white, it must become white again.

[Question] Would that not lead to increased violence?

[Treurnicht] One can expect that people will be unhappy, but government is now creating—on a large scale—unhappiness in the other direction. We have already seen street fights in Mayfair and other areas—a direct result of declining to apply the GAA.

[Question] Do you then believe government is too soft on security?

[Treurnicht] Our criticism against government is that it was too soft when it had to take the necessary steps to prevent large groups of non-whites from entering white areas. By abolishing influx control it chopped off its own hands. You have to decide whether a park or other facility is in a white area, and limit the use thereof to the inhabitants of that area.

[Question] Where do you agree and differ from the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging (AWB)?

[Treurnicht] We agree that we need a white *vaderland* with its own white government. Most members of the AWB are also members of the CP. I do not want to comment on our differences before I have studied their new policy document—one which the Hervormde Kerk has accepted without great difficulty.

[Question] The AWB is regarded by many as the militant wing of the CP...

[Treurnicht] No. We have discussed violence with members of the AWB, and they have assured us that they do not regard violence as a political method, nor will they try to take over law and order. Furthermore, they assured us they have no plans to become involved in politics—although I do believe they are already moving in the political sphere.

Their recent statements about a "holy war" must be seen against the background that if SA's law and order collapses, then the AWB will save what can still be saved.

[Question] Don't you regard Eugene Terre' Blanche as a threat to your leadership?

[Treurnicht] He does have strong support within his own organisation, but the CP is an established party in rightwing politics.

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## ECONOMIC

### Survey: 70 Percent Rural Transkeians Live Below Poverty Line

34000091a Cape Town *THE ARGUS in English*  
8 Oct 87 p 9

[Text] Almost 70 percent of families in rural areas of the Transkei are living below the poverty datum line, a shock survey has found.

An article by Dr T. J. Bembridge in the latest Medical Journal analysed a survey of 578 households in 49 villages.

He found that between 50 and 60 percent of respondents did not eat meat, milk, eggs or fish. Legumes were added to only 32 percent of meals and vegetables to 23 percent.

About a third of families had below minimum energy intake and most had a diet deficient in quality of protein and intake of certain minerals and vitamins.

The areas surveyed were producing considerably less than their subsistence requirements.

Dr Bembridge found that the major source of water supplies was dams, canals and streams. These were often mere pools in winter and subject to faecal contamination. No precautions were taken against any kind of pollution and even underground water stored in open reservoirs could easily be polluted.

Drinking water was often not boiled due to ignorance as well as to shortage of fuel. He found that there was little doubt that present water supplies posed a considerable health hazard. Per capita use of water was well below the hygiene norm of 20 to 50 litres a day.

He found that expenditure on food was five and a half times that of net farming income.

Sixty-nine percent of families appeared to be living below the poverty datum line set by the Institute of Planning Research in 1979 at R1 555 for a family of six in Umtata.

Although communal obligations cushioned the effect of poverty, at least 40 percent of rural households lived in a state of poverty.

Dr. Bembridge concluded that the situation could only be satisfactorily remedied by agricultural and rural development, clean village water supplies, production of more vegetable and animal protein, fruit and vegetables, as well as adequate maize for the household.

It was clear that an improvement in diet and incomes was one of the most important means of improving general living conditions, he said.

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## SOCIAL

### Professor: English-Speaking Whites Subordinate to Afrikaners

34000080b Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
4 Nov 87 p 9

[Article by Elsabe Wessels]

[Text] English-speaking South Africans had never had an effective political power base but had always had to think in terms of appealing to a portion of Afrikanerdom, Rhodes University emeritus professor and acclaimed writer Guy Butler said yesterday.

He was speaking at a conference on the "self-determination and integration of minorities" at RAU's Missak Centre.

Other speakers were Saambou MD and chairman of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenings Hendrik Sloet, who spoke about Afrikaner's "reasons and conditions for survival"; and head of the Department of Islamic Studies at the University of Durban-Westville Professor Salman Nadvi, who addressed the problems and solutions facing Muslim minorities.

Underlying the problems facing English-speaking South Africans (ESSAs), Butler said they had become an "exasperated, if not a despairing minority within the white minority."

Afrikaner nationalism and monopoly control of the civil service, defence force, police and judiciary, had driven many ESSAs out of the country, especially young men of military age, he said.

"Conscription to prop up the NP state drives many of the brightest and best ESSAs into reluctant exile," he added.

Afrikaner nationalism was perceived as totally opposite to the "open-armed, inclusive, humanitarian and tolerant" liberal values upheld by ESSAs, said Butler.

"I suspect much of the radical white membership of the UDF, ANC and SA Communist Party are ESSAs," he said.

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### Urbanization To Continue

34000079a Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
28 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] Large-scale migration from rural to urban areas in SA would continue and result in the urbanisation of about 93 percent of whites, 86 percent of coloureds, 92 percent of Asians and 75 percent of blacks by the year 2000.

So said CSIR housing and planning consultant E.J. Jammine yesterday at the biennial conference of the Institute for Public Health in Pretoria.

With a doubled black population by 2002, SA's rapid urbanisation was important to public health.

Acute housing shortages would have been worse had the poor not established informal settlements.

Jammime said this was inevitable and could not be ignored.

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### SAYCO Members Discuss Role of Youth Organization

34000090a Lusaka SECHABA in English Sep 87 pp 6-8

[Interview with SAYCO National Executive Committee member Joe Nkuna and treasurer of the Cape Youth Congress Faye Reagon in London's Africa Center; date not given]

[Text] Joe Nkuna, a member of the National Executive Committee of SAYCO and Faye Reagon treasurer of the Cape Youth Congress, spoke about SAYCO at a press conference in London's Africa Centre touching on a wide range of subjects.

Introducing himself, Joe Nkuna said:

I am a member of the National Executive of SAYCO, and I am also acting as the publicity secretary of the Eastern Transvaal Youth Congress which is an affiliate to SAYCO. I am also an educational officer of my local organisation, the Tshabalala Youth Congress of the village of Tshabalala. We have started organising the people at grassroots level into units; for instance we have ten units in the Eastern Transvaal. We have a unit called... which is very strong in the Eastern Transvaal. That unit is affiliated to the Eastern Transvaal Youth Congress and the Eastern Transvaal is affiliated to SAYCO.

Since the launching of SAYCO the Eastern Transvaal Youth Congress alone has a membership of about 200,000. We had several thousands before the launching of SAYCO. We are really progressing. In fact, SAYCO I

think shattered the dream of the apartheid regime of finally suppressing the students and the youth by banning the congress of South African Students (COSAS).

[Question] In your local village what are you doing, do you teach?

[Joe Nkuna] As you know, the people were involved in an uprising last year which was countrywide. So many of the people in my village were involved. When the state of emergency was declared, those people got scattered. The people were not yet educated, they did not know why we had to fight. Some were coming to meetings just to see. So with our organisation I am conducting workshops with the already developed activists. We write leaflets, explaining what is our organisation, why we must be organised; actually teaching the people in our meetings in our houses.

[Question] Hasn't the state of emergency affected that?

[Joe Nkuna] It has, but because of our experience and knowledge of the place, despite the fact that there were so many soldiers, but because we want freedom, we would sometimes convene a meeting somewhere in the bush, and they would hear our songs; when we are coming from that mass meeting singing freedom songs with thousands of people.

So they can't know where the meeting was, and we can easily change, unlike a house, a hall or church in the township. So mass meetings are still very possible. They have in fact given up following us over the village. For they can see, all over the village, posters of the UDF, ANC all over the trees and shack markets. The people are becoming more and more politicised and really committed to the struggle, ignoring the state of emergency.

[Question] What was the impact of the formation of SAYCO on the youth in comparison with COSAS?

[Faye Reagon] The formation of SAYCO has definitely taken organisation to a higher stage. With the banning of COSAS most young people, to a certain extent, were demoralised. Especially with the state of emergency as well. Although there was an uprising, people were demoralised. But I think with the launch of SAYCO, students and working youth became more involved. People started to join the organisation because it is such a dynamic organisation. That's why at the launch we had about 500,000 membership, and today we have over a million members. It has encouraged young people more.

[Question] What will your organisation do if the Pretoria regime bans SAYCO?

[Faye Reagon] It is quite obvious that in the near future they are going to. If they can't break SAYCO with detentions, with different kinds of repression, they are going to try and ban SAYCO because of the kind of

organisation it is. But to a certain extent we have to overcome the problem of repression. SAYCO does not work openly, we work underground; even our mass rallies are called within minutes; we meet in secret places, even if it means calling thousands of youths, we can call meetings in minutes. We can meet underground. We can organise underground that, I think, we have been able to overcome. So in the eventuality of a ban, it is not going to make anything different to our situation at the moment. All that the ban would mean is that the government has legally banned us. We can overcome that, we are used to that.

[Joe Nkuna] To add on to that, I think banning SAYCO would be a superhuman task. If the government wished to ban SAYCO and make it effective, it must ban all the youth from house to house. We have started organising the people from their houses as individuals, from their homes to street committees, zonally, regionally. So it must start banning SAYCO, banning the regional structures, the zonal structure, the regional structure. I think that will not affect us unless they kill everyone.

We are aware that the government may ban SAYCO in order to have those millions of youth leaderless, like they have done to COSAS. The regime does very much fear unity. Especially unity of the youth with the community and the trade unions. that is why they banned COSAS because they fear that unity. We won't be surprised if the government bans SAYCO. But the ban of SAYCO will mean nothing to SAYCO.

[Fay Reagon] It is true what he says. SAYCO is not structures 'up there'; SAYCO is not leaders 'up there.' SAYCO is street committees and defence committees. In fact the top leaders are streetwise, they are in community organisations; these leaders are in our communities. It is going to be a difficult task for them to ever realise. And they realise that and they know that.

[Question] What are the street committees doing now under the emergency?

[Joe Nkuna] With the declaration of the state of emergency of 1985 the apartheid regime embarked on a campaign of eliminating activists, sometimes committing cold-blooded murders and massacres. We have formed defence committees because we believe everyone has a right to defend themselves. These defence committees are dealing with the vigilantes who have been attacking the leaders of the people.

They are dealing with the vigilantes and the kitskonstabels who have been evicting people from their houses. It is very difficult. But the defence committees have the support of the community. Without the defence committees we can no longer live peacefully in South Africa. So to kill them means to kill the whole people, the whole nation, which is resisting apartheid.

The street committees are where democracy is exercised fully. We take decisions in the street committees, where everyone is participating. Then to the area structures and to regional structures where those decisions are implemented or are reviewed. But the people who are very important and are playing a leading role are the masses, who are participating from the street committees to the highest levels.

[Faye Reagon] I think this is also a reflection of people's power. In these street committees we are able to take control of our own lives. we know when the township is to be cleaned and how it is to be cleaned. This is just a small example. But it is an important thing because it shows that we are taking control of our lives, we can take responsibility. We can even decide who is going to defend that street, defend that zone, and these are the kinds of things which are people's power.

[Question] How do you see the future?

[Joe Nkuna] In setting the democratic structures from the street committees to higher levels, we want to show the government that we are able to conduct our own lives.

We are not those radicals, and the regime calls us radicals, who are interested in eliminating apartheid structures and after that we don't know what to do. By providing alternative structures which are popular with the people we show them that we don't want this, we want this, like councillors, we have replaced them with civic structures. Everything is changing. They can actually see that we are not killing the nation as they are saying, we are setting a new order, the democratic South Africa we're envisaging has started existing in our local structures.

[Faye Reagon] We are not anarchists. We know that we have a goal, we want to change society. All those structures we have—street committees, whatever, people's power—we are trying to change the system so that it can be replaced by structures we have in our community.

[Question] What is the response of the people—or how successful are the bantustan puppets in organising women's, youth and other mass organisations to legitimise their power?

[Joe Nkuna] In fact, in response to the launch of SAYCO, we have seen the emergence of a lot of reactionary structures like Thari ya Setshaba in Lebowa, Shimoko sha Rixhaka in Gazankulu the consolidation of Inyanga in Kangwane, Inkatha in KwaZulu.

I was surprised, when I went to Natal, to see what is actually happening. There are very few people who were participating, and when we asked people who were participating in a rally in Umlazi, Durban, they told us

that a bus turned up and people said a number of cattle had been killed for a braaivleis. So the people had actually come to a braaivleis. But politically there was nothing achieved.

[Question] What issues are they trying to organise people on, say in Tshabalala? What do they say apart from inviting people to feasts?

[Joe Nkuna] In Tshabalala the situation is different. Inyanga in Kangwane does not exist in the rural areas. The people in the rural areas are very much militant and they don't want to see the so-called prime minister. It is because they are feeling the pains which are inflicted by the homeland. There is not water, there are no roads. Everything is bad. they are learning politics from practical experience. So Inyanga does not exist there.

They have been trying to get to schools, but actually we have outclassed them. They exist only in the form of those workers employed to organise the youth. They themselves are afraid of organising the youth because the youth are organised under the banner of SAYCO, they are rejecting this tribal organisation.

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#### More Social, Political Involvement for Sports Organization Demanded

34000080c Durban POST NATAL in English  
28-31 Oct 87 p 12

[Article by Yunus Carrim, freelance journalist and sociology lecturer who attended last week's conference of the South African Council on Sport in Durban]

[Text] Two major issues surfaced at the Sacos Conference in Durban this month; the need for greater democracy within the organisation; and Sacos' relationship with wider community and political organisations. The two issues are, in the context, related.

The debate over the great democratisation of Sacos flowed from a paper prepared for the conference by Dr Errol Vawda of the South African Table Tennis Board.

The issues raised in the paper reflect a wider debate that has been raging within Sacos for the past 2 years about its precise role in a changing environment. The basic concern has been deepen and widen Sacos' mass base.

To this Sacos has made certain tactical shifts. The bans on campus sport and the use of "international" hotels have been lifted. There is recognition that sports organisations might in certain conditions be forced to negotiate through the Regional Services Council. And recently there have been much more sensitive and realistic debates about such issues as the use of venues where

permits apply; attendance at private schools; sponsorship and so on. In this context, the call for greater democratisation set out in the SATTB paper takes the debate further.

Ultimately, the change in Sacos's approach has to be set against the background of three major developments.

Firstly, the emergence of power trade union, political, and community organisations in recent years. This has meant that Sacos' more overt political role, necessary in the past, has receded somewhat. As the "sports wing of the liberation struggle" it has to adjust to the policies of the wider liberation movement. Moreover, with a less direct political role, the need for Sacos to organise sport itself more effectively and efficiently has come to the fore.

Secondly, the more the liberation struggle intensifies in the country, the more glaring becomes the absence of a substantial following for Sacos in the African townships. On the other hand, people in the townships are beginning to show a greater interest in joining Sacos—and Sacos has to be sensitive to the needs of sports people in the townships.

Thirdly, there is an increase in recognition amongst the Sacos leadership that the policies of Sacos have not deeply into the mass of its members. There is a barrier between the leadership and the rank-and-file that has to be eroded.

It is this third issue that the SATTB paper addresses. It calls for a restructuring of Sacos to make it more democratic. Crucially, it argues that it is the active sports players who must have control over Sacos and determine its direction. its main concrete proposals are:

—More than half the delegates to Sacos conference should be active players.

—At least half the Sacos officials should be active players.

—At least half the members of any sub-committee of Sacos should be active players.

## Vote

—While officials may participate in debates, it is only active players who should vote on decisions.

—There should be a rotation of officials, with no person occupying the posts of president and secretary for more than two consecutive terms.

—There should be a rotation of officials, with no person occupying the posts of president and secretary for more than two consecutive terms.

—Affiliates should be represented at conferences in proportion to their membership.

—Decisions taken at Sacos level should first be discussed at club level of the affiliates.

Sacos of course constantly refers to the leading role of the working class in the liberation struggle and expresses its admiration for the labour movements in this country. It is interesting that the above proposals basically derive from the experience of the trade union movement.

However, it would obviously not do to crudely translate the experiences of the trade union movement to the sports terrain—which is fundamentally different in many respects.

And it will have to be clearly acknowledged that the average sports player may not be particularly inclined to become active in conferences and in the administration of sports (certainly not in the way a worker is involved in his or her union).

Moreover it will have to be firmly understood that it will take a long time indeed to implement in practice "player control." It is partly in recognition of this that the SATTB paper also calls for the appointment of a full-time education officer whose main task ultimately will be to prepare the players to assume control of Sacos and play leadership roles effectively.

Of course there are many practical details that have to be attended to. For example, on the issue of proportional representation, how will the membership figures of the affiliates be verified? Will these figures include pupils or will they be represented by school sports organisations?

## Proportional

How many members should each delegate at a conference represent? Given the enormous disparity in membership figures between affiliates, will proportional representation not have to be curtailed somewhat so that the smaller affiliates will not feel totally eclipsed by the larger ones?

Will the provincial councils on sport not also be represented in proportion to their membership—and if so, how will these membership figures be determined?

Notwithstanding all the difficulties, however, the principle of greater democratisation and "player control" is clearly sound. Not all of the above proposals may be acceptable—but some of them can certainly be negotiated. Clearly, though Sacos cannot move significantly forward with a greater degree of "player control."

But its movement forward is not just linked to an internal organisational task of deepening democracy. It is crucially related to its success in penetrating the townships and drawing African sportsmen and women into its folds.

But given the dynamics in the townships, Sacos is not going to be able to effectively do this without the concerted support of political, community and trade union organisations that have a mass following in the townships. This obviously means organisations in the UDF-Cosatu alliance.

But these organisations are not likely to give their full support to Sacos unless it establishes some sort of formal alliance with them—and given them the recognition that is due to them for having the support of the vast majority of the people in the townships.

Sacos has until now insisted that as a sports organisation made up of people who identify with different political organisations it cannot align itself with a particular political organisation or tendency.

However, in certain areas some of its affiliates, particularly rugby and soccer, and some of the provincial councils of port, are coming under increasing pressure to align themselves with the UDF and Cosatu.

Ebrahim Patel, president of the South African Rugby Board, asked: "For how long can we as Sacos remain neutral? There are various political organisations with different ideologies. They are competing for support. Surely we should go the way our members go? That is towards the UDF and the Congress movement? Do we as Sacos have the strength to remain non-aligned?"

The pressure on Sacos seems to come mainly in those areas where it has drawn a substantial number of sportsmen from the townships. And, on the other hand, others in the townships are not prepared to join Sacos unless it moves closer to the UDF and Cosatu. Certainly, the South African Youth Congress made this clear to Sacos when it met the UDF recently.

### Not Fair

The argument of these organisations is that it is not fair of Sacos to give other political organisations with little support and organisational base in the townships the same status as the UDF-Cosatu alliance. Sacos is moving towards proportional representation of its affiliates as it recognises this to be more democratic. surely therefore it should also relate to wider political and trade union organisations on the basis of their strength in numbers, organisational base, and ideological support?

Moreover Sacos repeatedly speaks of the leadership role of the working class in the wider struggle and seeks in the long term to provide sport to the working class. But where are the workers if not mainly in Cosatu and the UDF?

These organisations would also argue that if Sacos is to become a truly mass organisation with the support of the people in the townships and if it gave the mass of its members the democratic right to decide on its non-alignment stance, it is hardly likely that they will not choose to join the UDF-Cosatu alliance.

Sacos is of course concerned about divisions within its ranks over this. There are various ways that it can seek to avoid this.

In the first instance, the issue of non-alignment should be opened up for the fullest discussion within all the structures of its affiliates from the rank and file player upwards. And before any decision is taken a referendum can be held of all the members. If the majority decides on closer links with the UDF-Cosatu alliance, the minority will have to accept this. That is democracy in practice.

Secondly, Sacos does not have to formally affiliate to UDF. It can establish an alliance with the UDF without doing so. For example, although Cosatu had decided on a "disciplined alliance" with the UDF, it is not formally affiliated to it.

Thirdly, Sacos's alliance with the UDF and Cosatu does not mean that it must not have any ties with other political and trade union organisations. It could set up a strategic alliance on a national basis with the UDF and Cosatu, and tactical alliances with other smaller organisations in areas where they have a following and an organisational base.

An alliance with Cosatu and UDF is organisationally necessary for Sacos if it is to penetrate the townships. Sacos might well have to finally decide what is more important: losing some members because of its alignment or winning a mass following in the townships?

But this question can be meaningfully addressed only if Sacos is guaranteed the full practical—not simply rhetorical—support of UDF and Cosatu structures, recognising of course that sport is not high on their agenda at present.

### Onus

The onus also lies on the UDF and Cosatu to deliver the goods if they want a disciplined alliance with Sacos. And they will also have to be sensitive to the specificity of the sports terrain—and not crudely subordinate Sacos to them and dictate to it.

The setting up of an alliance will of course by no means be an easy task, and should not necessarily be immediately on the agenda. And it should certainly not be done if it is going to seriously split the body down the middle.

### Priority

Some of Sacos' internal organisational tasks that the SATTB paper identifies should be given more immediate priority. But in attending to these tasks the way will be paved for a meaningful alliance between the sports, political, and trade union movements in this country.

One thing is clear. If Sacos is to become a truly mass sports organisation and be prepared to take control of sport in a post-apartheid South Africa. It will sooner or later have to review its non-alignment stance.

/12232

### Indaba's Outreach Program Expands

34000080a Durban *POST NATAL* in English  
28-31 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] The KwaZulu/Natal Indaba's outreach programme is poised for expansion into rural and peri-urban areas.

According to the latest issue of Indaba News, Operation Outreach has already reached tens of thousands of people with the Indaba message—and the campaign is to be stepped up over the next few months.

Mr Perfect Malimela, appointed head of Operation Outreach last month, had extended the programme of training speakers from all over Natal and KwaZulu for Indaba presentations in Zulu, says Indaba News.

Forty trainee speakers attended a workshop in Durban in September and more workshops are planned.

Out reach hopes to have a presence at all African gatherings in the rural, peri-urban and urban areas, such as tribal authority meetings or induction of Amakhosi.

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### NGK Rebels Elect Their First Chairman

34000079c Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English  
3 Nov 87 p 4

[Article by Carina Le Grange]

[Text] Naboomspruit—Professor Willie Lubbe was yesterday elected the first chairman of the new all-white Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk (APK) at its first synod taking place in Naboomspruit.

The APK is the first new Afrikaans church to have been started in more than 130 years.

The APK was launched by dissidents in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk after the church last year decided to open the church to all races and partially rejected apartheid.

Professor Alkmaar Swart was elected vice-chairman.

While opening the synod, the Rev Basie Visser said the founding of the APK was the culmination of a "remarkable full-scale reformation."

"At the June meeting in Pretoria's Skilpad Saal, I could not imagine that I would experience a reformation of this scale, despite my extreme unhappiness in the NGK.

"If one considers developments over the past month in the NGK it is clear how necessary this reformation has been. Now the world can see God is busy with reformation and doing his work in the world."

More than 250 people attended the opening meeting but only 100 were full delegates representing the more than 100 congregations of the APK.

During discussion, it was suggested that students training for the ministry undergo a preparatory pre-university year so that "they can be given the appropriate training in the light of the fact that so many universities were steeped in liberalism."

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### S&T

### Gallium Arsenide Quantum Well Described

34190009 Paris *ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES*  
in French 18 Sep 87 p 14

[Article: "A South African University Has Developed a Material Called 'Gallium Arsenide Quantum Well'"]

[Text] The University of Port Elisabeth (UEP), South Africa, has announced that it has achieved a significant breakthrough in semiconductor research by developing a material called, in English, "gallium arsenide quantum well."

Prof Koos Vermaak, head of the physics department at UEP, and leader of the four-researcher team that developed this material, which is designed to replace silicon, announced that the new material will conduct electricity 20 times faster than silicon. Professor Vermaak indicated that his team had developed a "quantum well" at first with a thickness of 10 atoms, then of 6 atoms.

According to Professor Vermaak, the new materials designed to displace silicon will be available on the market "in a year or two" and "a new computer generation is appearing on the horizon."

This material is not related at all to the superconductive materials announced by another South African organization, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

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**Farmers Dissatisfied With New Producer Prices**  
34000134a Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English  
3 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] THE COMMERCIAL Farmers Bureau (CFB) has complained of insecurity in the industry caused by poor producer prices and management of external investments, government bureaucracy and difficulties in obtaining import and export licences.

Bureau chairman Ben Kapita and Choma/Kalomo Farmers Association chairman Bruce Danckwerts warned yesterday that unless government pays sufficient attention to the needs of the sector, it will not replace copper as the mainstay of the Zambian economy.

Speaking during a meeting with Agriculture and Water Development Minister Fitzpatrick Chuula at Nakatindi Hall, Cde Kapita said the most vexing problems facing farmers was producer pricing which has been fixed to enable them to break even.

"Given all the seasonal and other risks, farmers must be allowed reasonable margin just like other economic sectors as the new policy to fix producer prices at break even or below break even in the case of wheat is not a sound basis for prosperous and expanding agriculture."

He concurred with a memorandum to the minister by Mr Danckwerts that uncertainty over the maize price is having a detrimental effect on the 1987/88 crop production over which the bureau has made strong representation arguing that it was fixed at a rate below other price controlled agricultural products.

Cde Kapita called on the state to announce the adjusted prices quickly so that it could influence the farming community before the maize and wheat planting.

On land management, he said the past two years have been worrying to farmers on the government use of the powers to acquire land thereby displacing productive farmers like those in Mwembeshi, Choma and Lusaka.

"This action is eroding investment confidence and a policy statement is needed to reassure both the existing and potential investors."

Mr Danckwerts said government should stop giving short duration residence permits to assure foreign investors bringing in about 35,000 United States dollars.

On the allocation of foreign exchange for agriculture, Cde Kapita complained that this was inadequate to bring into the country inputs, machinery and spares and may affect production next season.

While expressing dissatisfaction with the poultry and pig stockfeed standards and availability which he said has deteriorated, Cde Kapita praised the Veterinary Department for its prompt and efficient foot and mouth disease measures which have saved livestock in the country.

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**Government Boosts Meat Industry**  
34000134b Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English  
29 Oct 87 p 3

[GOVERNMENT has injected K2.8 million into the Zambia Cold Storage Corporation to improve its operations.]

[Text] Chairman of the corporation, Daniel Mhango, said in Livingstone that Zimco had converted K2.2 million loan into equity following the reorganisation of the corporation recently.

Cde Mhango said a rehabilitation plan in which some uneconomical cattle sales' areas had been closed had been launched and is designed to create a strong financial base.

While the cattle population stood at about 2.6 million commercial slaughters were estimated at only 141,000 animals per year and half of this figure was contributed by commercial farmers.

Traditional farmers continued to be conservative and their contribution to commercial slaughter of animals was very low, Cde Mhango said.

He appealed to the new Lima Bank and other financial institutions to increase their support to the growth of both the dairy and beef industries.

He noted Zimco had given funds to the Zambia Agricultural Development Limited (ZADL) to improve production of animals at Simmental and Monze stud ranches.

Meanwhile, Cde Mhango said the cost of the new abattoir rose from K4.5 million to K6 million partly due to the need to improve certain works to meet the European Economic Community (EEC) standards vital for exports.

/12913

**Metal Exports Figures Given**  
34000085c Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE  
in English 9 Oct 87 p 21

[Text] Only 9 percent of Zambian metal shipments are going through the port of East London in South Africa following last year's decision by the mining industry to cut back on the usage of outlets in that country.

According to the latest annual report of the Metal Marketing Corporation (Memaco), about 84 percent of the country's total metal shipments are going through the port of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

The report says that following the industry's decision to reduce dependence on South African ports and resume sending metal exports through the Beira route, the port there has handled a substantial tonnage since the beginning of August last year, after a somewhat uncertain start.

Metal exports via the ports amounted to 482,243 tonnes, marginally lower than the 487,360 tonnes dispatched during the previous year.

Of these, 405,643 tonnes went through Dar es Salaam, 40,867 tonnes through East London and 35,733 tonnes—representing 7 percent—was handled by Beira.

Zambia metal exports account for over 90 percent of the country's total exports.

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#### **Wheat Crop Estimates Low**

34000085b Harare THE FARMING GAZETTE  
in English 2 Oct 87 p 27

[Text] Zambia will only produce one third of its current national wheat requirements by the year 1990 even if the irrigated wheat hectarage is doubled, a correspondent reports.

Plans drawn up by the Department of Agriculture indicated that the country would only produce 75,500 tonnes in this case.

A department spokesman said in Lusaka that complete self sufficiency in the cereal was "out of sight" because by last year Zambia only produced 18,000 tonnes out of a national demand of between 180,000 and 200,000 tonnes.

However, he said wheat output by commercial farmers had been increasing.

The department's statistics show that 11,500t were produced in 1981 and that this rose to 12,800t in 1982. Although there was a drop to 10,000t in 1984, the figure rose to 18,000t last year.

The producer price for wheat was also increased last year.

Ironically, while Zambia imports wheat to meet the shortfall, many commercial farmers insist on exporting their crop to earn foreign exchange to bring in irrigation machinery.

The farmers, who have been asking for more increases in producer prices, insist that wheat is internationally an export crop and that they too, therefore, want to be paid international market prices.

The spokesman said that for wheat production to be boosted, the government should implement some of the recommendations passed by the department which, among others, included continued research into rainfed wheat.

Other recommendations were that commercial farmers be assured of foreign exchange to import machinery and spares, attractive interest rates for investment in irrigated wheat production, and distribution of power to potential wheat-growing areas.

At present the major wheat-growing schemes in Zambia are under the Mpongwe Development Company in Ndola, the Gwembe South Development Company in Southern Province; the Zambia National Service also grows wheat at its Lusaka Airport farm.

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#### **EEC Donates Maize Worth \$2.4 Million**

34000134c Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English  
29 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] THE EUROPEAN Economic Community [EEC] has given 20,000 tonnes of maize worth 2.4 million US dollars to help Zambia meet the food shortfall during the 1987/88 agricultural year.

EEC delegate to Zambia, Mr Jean Michel Filori, said in Lusaka yesterday that the decision to help the country was made on October 15.

It is anticipated that the maize will be bought by the EEC from a neighbouring country and will be delivered free of charges to Zambia.

Mr Filori explained that by buying from a neighbouring country, the flexible food aid policy practised by the EEC will also benefit surplus grain producing countries in the region.

In the past the EEC has given sizeable amounts of cereal food aid to Zambia through purchases from neighbouring countries such as Malawi and Zimbabwe.

Although Mr Filori did not state where the maize will be bought from it is most likely that it will come from Zimbabwe which had a surplus harvest. Malawi had a maize shortfall this year because of drought.

Only recently, President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi said his country's maize shortfall would be bolstered by food aid from "outside countries and international organisations."

Early this month, Minister of Works and Supply, Comrade Haswell Mwale said only 6.6 million bags of maize have been produced this season from a targeted nine million. Zambia consumes about eight million bags of maize per annum.

Meanwhile, 12 African ministers and secretaries of state with 20 other high ranking officials from African ministries representing agriculture, science and technology, finance and planning, as well as the university community, met in France from September 24 to 26 this year to discuss the impact of agricultural research on economic and social development in Africa.

A press release from the World Bank's office in Paris said the meeting had proposed a strategy to strengthen national agricultural systems in sub-Saharan Africa.

The proposal was based on extensive reviews, workshops, and discussions initiated by the World Bank and involving senior African scientists and research managers as well as officials of bilateral and multilateral donor agencies.

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**ILO Aids Forestry Industry**  
34000085a Harare **THE FARMING GAZETTE**  
in English 16 Oct 87 p 22

[Text] The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is carrying out a programme in Zambia to help the forestry industry improve its efficiency and performance, according to a correspondence.

Under the 5-year programme, launched with US\$1.5 million from the World Bank and the Finnish aid agency Finnida, 900 workers of the Zambia Forestry Industries Corporation (Zaffico) are undergoing training in various fields.

An ILO training expert, Mr John Carlsson, said in his organisation's news publication ILO INFORMATION that Zaffico had made progress in its afforestation programme but had not kept pace with staff training.

He said Zaffico was also hampered by weak management and supervision at various levels.

A training centre has been set up to develop programmes for semi-skilled and skilled workers as well as supervisors. Additional objectives are instituting local management programmes and arranging international fellowships to train at least 35 professionals in management, forestry, logging and woodwork engineering.

Many of the courses are of short duration and cover the areas identified as needing the most attention and emphasis has been placed on the training of instructors because it is the best way to reach a wider group, Mr Carlsson said.

Other employees have been sent abroad to study accounting, engineering, marketing and ergonomics while many other workers have participated in on-the-job training courses, in fire protection and logging and sawmilling.

In 1986 its sawmills at Kafubu, Kalibu and Dola Hill on the Copperbelt increased production by 17 percent from the previous year.

With the planned installation of a new sawmill, a laminated-beam and finger-jointing plant and the acquisition of machinery and vehicles, the output of lumber is expected to rise sharply in the future.

At the end of the 5-year programme in 1989, Mr Carlsson said, Zaffico will have adequately trained manpower to operate efficiently and meet the government's overall long-term objectives.

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